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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance**

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The North Carolinian
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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
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Adjutor—C. W. Grandy.
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ACHORER LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

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GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday Night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
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Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
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Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

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Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

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He invites a call from every one.

Believe Me.

Believe me, when I tell thee, darling,
That my heart is warm and true;
And the years have only brought up
Hope and love combined with you.

Bitter memory wakes the sorrow
That has slumbered many years;
But the daylight hour is nearing
When we meet in smiles and tears.

The world may scoff and turn coldly
On my track o'er land or sea,
Yet I'll bear the blow more bravely
If it leads to love and thee.

Lonely hours and fading pleasures
Fill the mind with days gone by,
When we kissed our little treasures,
Parting sadly; you and I.

Fate and fortune ever battling
In the ranks of bounding life.
Down to-day and up to-morrow
Is the lesson of the strife.

Loving hearts must never falter;
Hoping onward to the last;
Breast the storm without a murmur;
God will help when all is past.

MY FIRST HUNT.

A Boy's Story

My name is Jasper Cooper. I was not a model boy. My share of original sin was a liberal one, and between the good and evil in me, the balance, I am sorry to say, very often bent the wrong way. For the benefit of others, I am going to make a particular confession in one instance, and show how my bad conduct brought me trouble and lasting repentance.

On my thirteenth birthday I received two presents that made me feel proud and rich. One was a small gun from my Uncle Philip, with plenty of powder and shot. It was accompanied with the timely caution, "that firearms were dangerous weapons unless very carefully handled." The other gift was a fine spaniel from my father.

The boy is a rare one whose happiness is not complete with a gun and a dog—and I was not one of the rare ones.

A week later, one bright, cool autumn morning, as I was standing by the gate just after breakfast, Nathan Bagley, an intimate friend of mine, though a little older than myself, came along and accosted me.

"Good morning, Jasper. So you are getting up in the world. They say that you've got a gun and a dog."

"I suppose that's so!" I answered, with pride and pleasure.

Nathan laughed at my very apparent satisfaction, and said: "Look here, I'm going hunting in Blake's woods this afternoon. Come, go with me. There's plenty of small game there. We'll have a bagful before night."

"I can't. I must go to school."

"Get excused. You can do that easy enough."

"No. Mr. Lowe won't excuse scholars without a note from one of their parents, and father is out of town."

"Your mother will write one for you."

"She's been sick two days and can't sit up."

Nathan looked disappointed. "Look here, Jasper," he said, after thinking a moment, "you're sharp enough. You can contrive a way to go, I know. I'll be ready just after dinner."

Nathan went home, and I went into the house. To be called "sharp" was a compliment that weighed more with me in my tempted state of mind than any fears of doing wrong. I wanted to go hunting, and my whole thought was how I could contrive to go. It was impossible to get a note, requesting a release from school duties, from either of my parents, and what would do as a substitute?

Suddenly the thought came: Why not write a note yourself, and sign your father's name? I was an indifferent speller, but a good penman, and I was certain I could counterfeit my father's handwriting.

I searched his desk and found an account book that had been written by him. This I placed on the table before me in my room, and for full half an hour I was completely engrossed in attempts to imitate the chirography. I succeeded at last (as I thought) remarkably well, and produced a neat, carefully worded note, so complete a counterfeit that I was sure Mr. Lowe would never doubt its genuineness.

My chief difficulty, however, was in the signature. I was puzzled to decide exactly how father wrote his name at the bottom of his letters. I had brought him letters from the post-office directed "Mr. Asa Cooper," "Hon. Asa Cooper," and "Asa Cooper, Esq.;" but whether he would put one of these titles to his own signature was a question I could not settle. I tried to find some of his old letters to guide me, but the three I had received from him while I was at Uncle Phillip's had been mislaid or destroyed. After much deliberation, I wrote as follows:

"MR. LOWE: *Dear Sir*,—Will you Oblige me by excusing my son Jasper from school this P. M. his studies are wearing upon him, and I think he needs more open air and exercise.

"Very Truly Yours,

"HON. ASA COOPER."

I read this three times, to be sure there was no inaccuracy in it. The capitals and punctuation seemed to me to be correct, and on the whole, I was very well satisfied with my production. I took my hat and books and hurried to school.

Just after the morning session I presented my note to Mr. Lowe, and watched him narrowly as he read it. I noticed that a faint smile stole over his face, but as he gave me without a question the permission I desired, I supposed he had no doubt of its genuineness. Home I went, jubilant enough; ate a hurried dinner; called my dog; and with my new gun on my shoulder, started to find my friend Nathan. He was expecting me.

"How did you get excused from school?" he earnestly inquired.

"Oh, easy enough. I wrote a note and signed father's name to it, and it took the master in completely."

"You're a sharp one," said Nathan again.

We soon reached the woods. The trees were just tinged with the gold and purple of autumn, and every now and then a bird or squirrel was seen hopping from branch to branch. Nathan fired at a bluejay, and though it did not drop to the ground, as he confidently expected, one of its tail feathers did, which convinced him that he had almost made "a good shot." His next was better. He killed a woodpecker, and considered it quite an achievement.

"Why don't you let drive at something?" said he. "There are plenty of birds."

"I'm not going to shoot pretty birds that do no harm," I said, proudly. "I'll kill partridges if I kill anything, for they are good to eat, and such birds as crows and henhawks, that do mischief."

Nathan laughed.

"It isn't best to be too particular," he said.

I stopped, and was upon the point of taking out the ramrod from my gun in order to put in powder and shot.

"What, isn't your gun loaded?" exclaimed Nathan, in surprise. "You're a queer hunter, anyhow!"

"What's the odds?" I answered, with spirit. "I guess there's time enough to load my gun."

"Look, there's game for you!" said Nathan, laughing.

My eye followed the direction to which he pointed, and, to my surprise, I saw about fifteen rods from us, a little shriveled old woman in a thin, faded dress and red hood. Her name was Lucy Robinson, and her eyes were fixed scowlingly upon me. A few weeks before she had reported to Mr. Lowe that I had broken her windows one day during a recess of school hours.

This was false. I had sometimes teased her by petty tricks; but had never in any way injured her property. I could not, however, show that the accusation was false, and was punished by Mr. Lowe for the supposed offense. Since then I had felt very angry with old Lucy Robinson, and the idea of retaliation at once occurred to me, and I determined to frighten her.

Without a moment's hesitation, I put my gun to my shoulder and leveled it at her.

"You told Mr. Lowe a wicked lie about me, and I'll shoot you!" I cried, in a loud voice.

Nathan, in the meantime, caught a glimpse of a woodchuck making for its hole. He had not yet finished charging his gun after firing at the woodpecker, and believing mine to be unloaded, he started to run; but, in doing so, he pushed me and jostled my arm, causing a sudden pressure upon the trigger, and to my horror, the gun, still pointed at Lucy Robinson, gave a loud report!

The old woman screamed and staggered, and blood appeared trickling from her sleeve! She stared a moment, pale and terror-stricken, and then, clasping a hand over the wound, fled towards her home, moaning and crying with pain.

Nathan and I gazed after her retreating figure, and then looked with horror into each other's eyes. "You hit her!" exclaimed Nathan, wildly.

"I only meant to frighten her! I didn't mean to kill her! I didn't know my gun was loaded!" I gasped.

"You'll be arrested for this! You'll have the sheriff after you! You'd better clear out!" said Nathan, greatly alarmed.

"Where can I go?" I asked, an icy tremor running through me.

"I don't know; but you've hurt old Lucy, and they'll think you meant to kill her. If she dies, you'll be tried for murder, and maybe get hung. You're in an awful fix, Jasper. I wouldn't stay round here, anyhow!"

Evidently Nathan was too much excited to be a wise counselor, and as we left the woods, I tried to look the calamity full in the face. I still had enough of my wits about me to know that if I fled from suspicion, I should only involve myself in greater difficulties, but I was quite uncertain what course to pursue.

For more than an hour we wandered about over the fields and down the road. I dared not go home, and a thousand forebodings tortured me. As we were going over the bridge, the clattering of hoofs was heard coming rapidly towards us, and in another moment Sheriff Clapp appeared. He leaped from his horse, and laid his hand on my shoulder.

"Jasper Cooper, I arrest you," said he, "for intent to kill Lucy Robinson. Come with me."

The blood seemed to curdle in my veins. I made no attempt at explanation, but followed him in despairing silence. Nathan walked by my side.

"I know where he is taking me to," I said, in a hoarse voice. "I'm on my way to the lockup; and I want you, Nathan, to go to my house and tell Margaret Connor what has happened. Tell her to keep it from mother, by all means, for it will make her worse; but as soon as father gets back I want to see him."

"I will," responded Nathan, dolefully.

The "lockup" was a temporary prison in the basement of a large public building. It had a barred window, and a strong iron door. Into this place I was conducted, and as the key was turned, and the shades of evening shut out the day, all light and hope seemed to leave me. I passed a dreadful night of solitude, suspense and forebodings.

Morning came at last. I knew that my father was expected in the early train, and that Nathan would at once inform him of all that had happened, and I listened with strained ears for his footsteps. But he did not come.

Early in the afternoon my prison door was opened, and I was conducted to Esquire Hammond's office. The room was full, and my eyes first rested on Lucy Robinson, wait ng to accuse me. Her arm was in a sling, and her face was dark and wrathful. Her evidence against me was strong and conclusive, and visibly affected her hearers.

Nathan was next questioned, and testified stoutly to my innocence. He was certain that I supposed my gun was unloaded, for I was just making preparations to load it when the woman appeared. And he repeated the words that had passed between us about it before Lucy came in sight.

Dr. Hall then produced the ball he had extracted from the woman's arm, and they said that it fitted my gun exactly.

My turn came next. I felt the terrible weight of the evidence against me. I had to meet the grave charge of intent to murder. I well knew that Esquire Hammond was not my friend. In my earlier boyhood he once saw me on his fence picking a few pears from his tree, and had since then always regarded me with suspicion. I was indeed in a net of difficulties; but the very distress of the moment collected and strengthened my faculties, and gave me desperate fluency of speech.

My defence in substance, of course, was that I had not thought of injuring Lucy Robinson. My gun was not loaded when I pointed it at her. I had been punished once in consequence of her false accusation, and following a momentary impulse to tease, I had tried to frighten her, and my gun went off only when Nathan accidentally ran against me. I testified further that I possessed only powder and shot, and that I did not know where the ball came from, nor who had loaded my gun with it.

Esquire Hammond listened with marked attention, and I was hopeful that I had made a favorable impression. He then cross-examined me as follows:

"Where is your father?"

"He is in Rhode Island."

"When did he go?"

"Day before yesterday."

"Does he approve of boys of your age using firearms?"

"Yes, sir, if carefully handled," I boldly replied.

"How happened it that you were out hunting, instead of being in school?" The judge's eyes were fixed penetratingly on me.

"Mr. Lowe excused me," I answered.

"At either of your parents' request?"

"My father's."

"Did your father see Mr. Lowe, and request a leave of absence for you?"

"No, sir."

"How did Mr. Lowe know of his wishes?"

"I took a note."

"From your father?"

"Yes—sir," hesitatingly.

"Did he write the note?"

At this question my heart began to beat violently, and the blood mounted higher and higher, till I knew that my face must be a bright scarlet.

"Did your father write the note?" questioned Esquire Hammond, authoritatively.

"Yes—I believe so—yes—I—saw him."

"Where were you when he wrote it?"

"In—in the library," I faltered out, hardly conscious of what I was saying.

Esquire Hammond put his hand in his pocket, and drew out a folded paper and opened it. I recognized it at once, and my knees began to knock one against the other, for it was the note I had presented to Mr. Lowe.

"Is this the note you gave to Mr. Lowe?" he continued, holding it out to me.

"Yes, sir."

"Mr. Lowe tells me," continued Esquire Hammond, "that he excused you from attending school because of this written request from your father. When did your father write it?"

"Just before I went to school yesterday morning," I faltered, beginning to forget what I was about.

"You say," said Esquire Hammond, sternly, "that he has been in Rhode Island since day before yesterday, and yet you saw him write this yesterday morning. Now which of these statements is true, and which is false?"

I made no reply. My wits completely deserted me. I had condemned myself.

Esquire Hammond read the note aloud, and a long and hearty laugh, as he ended with "Hon. Asa Cooper," burst from the people who were present.

I burst into tears. The wrong act I had committed in counterfeiting father's writing, was a strong witness against me, and had destroyed all confidence in my statements. I read in Esquire Hammond's face that a hard verdict would come from his lips, and the horrors of jail life rose vividly before me. With a shuddering fear, I thought of my parents, and what dreadful distress my disgrace would cause them. Perhaps it would be the death of my sick mother. I stood overcome with grief and despair.

Just then a loud, prolonged whistle announced the approach of the incoming train. Father was doubtless a passenger in it. I cast an imploring glance at Nathan. He hurried out, and I knew he would speedily return with him.

At that instant Jonathan Morris, one of our neighbors, entered the office. His face was flushed, and his breath came deep and quick, as if he had been running.

He fixed his eyes for a minute encouragingly upon me, and then asked permission of Esquire Hammond to speak. Then he said, in a loud voice:

"Nathan Bagley has just told me that Jasper Cooper's trial is going on, and I am here to testify that he did not know his gun was loaded."

How my heart bounded at these words of hope.

"I saw a fox," continued Jonathan, "prowling about my turkey pen. I ran over and borrowed Jasper's gun of Margaret Connor. Before I could get back and load it, the fox was gone, but when I carried the gun home, the ball was still in it."

Jonathan Morris was a highly respected man in the town, and his testimony saved me from being tried for a capital crime. The stern features of Mr. Hammond relaxed, and the opinions of all who had listened to him were perceptibly changed. I was undoubtedly a bad boy, but not so bad as I had seemed.

After a few more questions, and a little deliberation, Esquire Hammond gave his verdict as follows:

"For the crime of wantonly frightening Mrs. Lucy Robinson, Jasper Cooper is required to pay a fine of fifteen dollars and the costs of this trial."

Father and Nathan had come in while he was speaking, and in time to hear his concluding words. Father took out his pocketbook and promptly paid the fine. You may be sure that I was thoroughly punished and penitent.

As we walked home, I confessed, without the slightest concealment, all the wrong I had done in forging his writing to obtain a leave of absence from school, and then in a moment of resentful mischief, pointing my gun at an old woman, and threatening her with the disastrous result now so well known.

"My son," said he, very seriously, "you now see the value of a good name. You prejudiced old Lucy Robinson against you by teasing her. You forfeited Esquire Hammond's confidence by robbing his pear tree; and the note you counterfeited destroyed your character for truth. With only your own word to help you in this trial, you could not have escaped the heavy charge made against you. If a good name has been established, and the life record is right, you may defy suspicion and conquer false charges; but with a bad reputation, it is often impossible for even the innocent to get justice."

I have never forgotten the lesson of that day. It taught me to shun dissimulation and artifice, and since then I have never wilfully told a lie. I sought by every means in my power to repair the wrong I had done Lucy Robinson. Her wound healed in time, and as father presented her with a handsome sum of money, besides fixing her house, her bitter feelings toward me quite died away. I carefully saved my pocket money, and when Christmas came purchased for her a nice woolen dress, which she received with the warmest thanks. From that time to the day of her death, I had a true and faithful friend in old Lucy Robinson.—*Youth's Companion.*

In the City.

He was a curious study as he stood on the asphaltum walk in front of the city hall and looked from Broadway to Newspaper row and back again. He was grim and gaunt and gray. A curious face looked out from under a wolfskin cap, and the hands resting on the barrel of the long rifle were torn with scars. He saw everybody, and yet he heeded no one—a child of the West come to view the star of the East; an Indian fighter and buffalo hunter, surrounded by every emblem of peace and harmony.

"Big town—lots of folks moving," he mused, as he looked about; "but the burg hain't laid out right. Now if they had a mountain over thar, a perary back here, a canyun leading up from the river, and if a feller could camp down on this grass and toast his meat, and keep one eye out for grizzly b'ar and t'other for Pawnees, why it would be suthin' like livin'!"

He shook his head sadly at the ignorance of the founders of New York, and struck a trail leading to a hotel.

A Sailor's "Luck."

An old sailor, speaking of luck, says: There's plenty chaps that always have the wind right aft, and go through life under stunsails, without any particular gumption; they is always in the right place at the right time, and everybody gives 'em a hyst. They don't do nothin', don't say nothin', they ain't nothin'; but everybody boosts 'em, and they are boosted into mayors, and into governors, and into Congress, and into generals, and even into captains of ships, where one would think they'd need to know somethin' of their ownselves. But, actually, I've seed skippers as wern't no more fit for their billet than I am for a minister, but was jist there through luck.

A STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The Result of a Year's Visitations—How to Deal with Tramps.

The annual report of the New York State board of charities, which was presented to the Senate, sums up the results of the visitations by the board to the various poorhouses, asylums, hospitals, etc., subject to their inspection, during the past nine years, as follows:

First—An improved condition of the poorhouses generally throughout the State, with greater economy, and stricter accountability as to their expenditures.

Second—A better understanding of the objects and purposes of the orphan asylums, hospitals, and other charities, and the extension of the benefits to a much larger number of persons than heretofore for whom they were designed.

Third—A general improvement in the treatment and cure of the insane and idiots in the county poorhouses, and a closer observance of the statutes regulating the transfer of these classes to appropriate State institutions.

Fourth—The new settlement of paupers, securing proper attention and care by the State for certain poor heretofore neglected by the local authorities, and providing for their removal to friends or places of legal settlement in other States or countries, and resulting in a great saving to the public.

Fifth—The removal of dependent children from the poorhouses, and providing for their support, education, training, and care separate from adult paupers.

Sixth—A more careful and intelligent investigation into the condition of persons applying for public aid, resulting in a wiser discrimination very generally in the administration of out-door relief.

Seventh—The establishment of a uniform and improved system of records of the inmates of poorhouses and a more careful study of the causes of pauperism by the officers of these institutions, with a view to the application of agencies designed to lessen its social and financial evils.

On the subject of tramps, the board estimates that over 200,000 acts of relief are extended to this class annually in the State, at a cost of at least $200,000. This aid is granted without any equivalent therefor, and in most cases to persons who are able by their labor to provide for themselves. To correct the evils resulting from tramping, the board recommend a radical change in the manner of dealing with this class, and a more careful scrutiny than heretofore as to the condition of all transient persons applying for aid. The enfeebled and disabled may be committed to the various State almshouses, and be provided for under the act regarding State paupers, or be sent to the care of friends or places of legal settlements in other States or countries. In case of the able-bodied, no aid should be extended to them, except upon their rendering an equivalent therefor by their labor. It may not always be within the power of the officers to make such labor remunerative to any considerable extent, but in all cases before relief is furnished it should be stipulated that a certain amount of work shall be performed in return therefor; and if the person, after being aided, refuses to perform the work, he should be subject to summary arrest by the superintendent or overseer of the poor, and be proceeded against under the law regarding vagrancy.

Inebriate Asylums.

The New York *Evening Mail* announces that the inebriate asylum at Binghamton has proved a failure, both financially and as a reformatory institution, and has been closed. This is unwelcome news, as it was hoped that it would prove successful in the great and humane work for which it was established. The *Mail*, in connection with the announcement, says that there ought to be an inebriate asylum for women, as well as men; that "not only base women stagger, drunken and foul-mouthed, through our streets, and lie sottish and wretched in bare homes made squalid by their vice, but homes that to the casual eye are comfortable and happy are made abodes of misery by the tippling habits of women who should be their cheer and moral center."

This is not a pleasant picture of fashionable life, says the editor of the *Evening Wisconsin*, but there is reason to believe that it is too true, not only in New York, but of other large cities. He who shall inaugurate a method of treatment that shall prove successful in curing drunkards of their terrible malady will confer a boon upon society second only to the removal of the possibility of drunkenness. The number who suffer directly or indirectly from this scourge is appalling to contemplate. The number given to habitual or periodical drunkenness is far larger than the number of the insane, the blind, and the deaf and dumb, while the injury to society is far greater than would result from all these latter unfortunates put together, were there no care for them extended by the State. The drunken prey upon the peace and bounty of their families and society in one way or another; they fill the criminal docks in our courts; they swell the list of paupers and block the wheels of business, but the State builds no asylum for them, and takes no steps to save them to their friends and society. May not the solution of the question as to the disposal of the drunken be found in building asylums for them and in their enforced confinement therein until they exhibit evidence of reformation? There might be enough of restraint about its management to make consignment thereto a matter of dread, and this would exert a reformatory influence upon those on the road to drunkenness; while those confined might be so treated as most effectually to promote the work of recovery. One reason for the failure of Binghamton asylum, we think, was the almost total lack of restraint upon the inmates. They were allowed to come and go pretty much as they pleased, if we have been correctly informed. It could scarcely be expected that under such circumstances reformation would result. What the drunkard needs is to be put beyond the reach of temptation until he has recovered mental and physical strength to such a degree that he can resist temptation.

We throw out these suggestions in the belief that the day is coming when the work of preventing drunkenness and reclaiming drunkards must be systematically undertaken, if the race is to be perpetuated in mental and physical vigor, and the industrious and moral relieved from the burden of taxation which is now constantly increasing.

Chinese Houses.

The steamship Alaska has brought to San Francisco fifteen car-loads of material for Japanese houses to be erected on the Centennial grounds. Ten Japanese carpenters accompany the wood, which is, in the main, bamboo. It is already prepared in a great measure; all the hewing, the dressing, etc., has been done, and no labor remains for the carpenters excepting the task of finishing the material and putting the frames together. Several styles of houses will be on exhibition. They are entirely devoid of nails.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Why he was not Tried—Letter from the Late Chief Justice Chase.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* prints the following interesting letter on the subject of the trial of Jeff. Davis, written by Chief Justice Chase to Gen. Thomas W. Conway, now of that city.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1868.

Gen. T. W. Conway, New Orleans, La.:

* * * * As to the trial of Davis, the amount and kind of misrepresentation is astonishing. The facts are simple. I neither seek nor shun the responsibility of trying anybody. My purpose is to do my duty as a judge honestly and faithfully, turning neither to the right or the left.

While military authority was supreme in the South, as an incident of the war, and anybody could be tried by military commission, no justice of the supreme court could properly hold a court there. This state of things lasted from before the surrender of Lee, in April, 1865, till the final suppression of the rebellion was proclaimed in 1866. Meantime, in July, 1866, an act of Congress, by changing the circuits, had deprived the justices of the supreme court of jurisdiction in the Southern States, and jurisdiction was not restored till March, 1867, when Congress passed the necessary act. Of course from July, 1866, to March, 1867, neither the chief justice nor any other justice could try anybody in Virginia; any editor of any newspaper would have as much right. At the time the act of March, 1867, was passed the supreme court was sitting in Washington, and the chief justice was bound to be there. But he wrote the district judge at Richmond that he would come down and join him in holding the court as soon as the supreme court adjourned in May.

Davis, however, was brought before the district judge, and bailed, in May, before the supreme court adjourned. The [illegible] of counsel, and it was done without any conference with the chief justice, and was a matter of which he had no control. The counsel on both sides were informed by the district judge that the chief justice would come in a few days, and if a trial had been desired on either side it could have been had then, in that very month of May.

In October, 1867, an adjourned term having been appointed to be held at Richmond, on the 13th of November, the chief justice caused the parties to be notified that he would attend at that time, in order that the trial might take place, if parties were willing. He did accordingly attend; but the parties were not ready. This was in November, 1867, since then the chief justice has been obliged to attend the supreme court at Washington. One thing is certain. There has been no term at Richmond since the capitulation of Lee, which the chief justice could have attended, which he has not attended. And another thing is clear, that the trial of Davis might at any time have taken place if that is, since his capture in May, 1865, either by military commission, when military commissions were being held for the trial of offenders, under the authority of the President, or by a court held by the district judge. The chief justice, therefore, is in no sense or in the least degree responsible for the delay which has taken place. Until last May, he could not try him, and since then he has always been ready. Respectfully yours,

S. P. CHASE.

Polygamy in Utah.

Governor Emery, of Utah, in his annual message to the Legislature of the Territory, says:

In meeting this question openly and fairly, I can but regard it a crime prohibited by the laws of our country, and one that does violence to the accepted principles of Christianity. The country at large recognizes it as a blot upon our civilization, and our national Congress has enacted laws for its punishment and to prevent its continuance. Up to the present time this law has not been practically enforced, and I am led to believe that polygamy or plural marriages are of as frequent occurrence as at any time in the history of the Territory; however this may be I have no means of knowing, as these marriage ceremonies are performed by the church, and are only known to its members. I am sensible how delicate my duty becomes under existing circumstances, when the gentlemen whom I have the honor of addressing, with a single exception, believe any many practice it from a sense of professed religious right. It appears to me, and must be apparent to all, that the law should be expunged from the statutes or made operative. It will be gratifying if this body shall enact such legislation as will prevent its extension, and will adopt such measures as look to a fair and impartial settlement of this subject as it affects the past. We should remember, gentlemen, that Utah is not a secluded portion of the United States; this Territory was acquired from a foreign power, like other parts of the country, with money and by the valor of the American arms; that distance and deserts have been annihilated by the construction of the Pacific railway; that, to-day, we are as much an integral part of this great republic as any other section, and that we are bound, as good citizens, to obey the laws of our common country, whether they are in accordance with our views of justice or not; otherwise, we ignore the constituted authority, and place ourselves beyond the pale and protection of the government.

Punished with Death.

A tramp was punished with death near Rutland, Vermont. He entered the house of a farmer and received a meal. He began to poke the meat on the table with his fingers, and, when the farmer's wife told him to use a knife and fork, he said: "I was born and bred in a shanty, and I ain't going to begin putting on airs now." The farmer commanded him to go, but he replied that he would eat first, and then go his own way. The farmer tried to put him out, and the tramp shouted: "Jack, Jim, come and help me clean out this sheebang!" That made the farmer believe he was to be attacked by several men, and he armed himself with a gun. A fight ensued in which the tramp was killed by a chance shot. In the dead man's pocket was a map of the New England States, pencil marked, showing that his wandering had been long and systematic.

The First Cart.

An interesting incident in the life of the late Dr. Howe is told in the Boston *Herald*: After the war he taught the Greeks in the arts of peace, and the first cart ever made in modern Greece was built under his direction. Twenty years afterward, when he rode alone into Greece on horseback, he was seen and recognized by a peasant woman, who spread the intelligence of his arrival. He was immediately surrounded and borne upon the shoulders of the people into the neighboring city, upon the site where he had founded a village. At this time the Greeks were in the enjoyment of a fresh triumph over their ancient oppressors, and in the right mood to welcome their former ally and friend. This incident in the life of Dr. Howe was derived from a Greek newspaper of the time.

Another Finance Bill.

Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, introduced the following bill relative to the currency question into the United States House of Representatives:

Be it enacted, etc., that section three of act entitled "An act fixing the amount of United States notes," providing for a redistribution of the national bank currency and for other purposes, approved June 20, 1874, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that from and after the passage of this act every national banking association organized under the National Bank act, and supplements thereto, in either of the following cities: Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco and Washington, whenever the lawful money reserve on hand for the redemption of circulating notes in any of the cities named shall be below the amount of ten per cent. of its circulation, and whenever the lawful money reserve on hand and in associations as aforesaid of any other association shall be below five per cent. of its circulation such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight nor make any dividends of profit until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its lawful money of the United States has been restored; and the comptroller of the currency may notify any association whose lawful money reserve shall be below the amount above required to be kept on hand, to make good such reserve, and, if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter to make good its reserve of lawful money, the comptroller may, with the concurrence of the secretary of the treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of the association, as provided in section 5,324.

Provided, that clearing house certificates representing specie or lawful money especially deposited for the purpose of any clearing house association, shall also be deemed to be lawful money in the possession of any association belonging to such clearing house holding and owning such certificate.

Both of the above named bills were referred to the committee on banks and banking.

The Wife of an Ex-President.

The widow of ex-President Andrew Johnson has survived her husband but a few months. There is not a living ex-President of the United States at this time, but there are yet three surviving widows of ex-Presidents—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, Mrs. John Tyler, and Mrs. James K. Polk, whose husband was President thirty years ago. Mrs. Johnson, who died at Greenville, Tenn., had been a patient sufferer for many long years, including those years when she was the occupant of the White House. She was sixty-six years of age at the time of her death. Her maiden name was Miss Eliza McCardle, and she was an attractive damsel when, in her seventeenth year, she was wooed and won in her mountain home by the poor but ambitious young tailor of Greenville, who was not yet twenty-one. She was a bright young woman, who had obtained such education as was afforded by the schools of the day in that part of the country; and there is no doubt that Andrew Johnson, who felt the superiority of her acquirements, was largely indebted to her for that mental stimulus which led him into those studies which he pursued with such assiduity from the period of their marriage. It is stated that the youthful couple used to study together far into the night, when all the rest of the villagers were asleep; that she was in the habit of reading aloud to him while he worked away at his trade of tailoring; that she aided him to learn to read fluently, and that she guided his hand while he struggled to acquire the art of writing. It is often said that she taught him the alphabet. She was to him a most excellent and gentle housewife, as well as a teacher of indefatigable zeal, while at the same time she displayed the best practical capacity in her ways of life and in the ordering of their humble household. In still other ways she assisted him, and his early popularity in Greenville was largely owing to the frankness and amiability of her intercourse with the people of the village. While at the White House she never appeared in Washington society, was known to but a small circle of acquaintances, and was only on rare occasions met by a few of the friends who made visits to the White House. She was last seen, during her abode there, at a party given to her grandchildren, when she was unable to rise from her chair to greet the guests who were presented to her. Her daughter, Mrs. Patterson, was happily able to relieve her from the duties of the household and of society. "We are plain people," said she, "from the mountains of Tennessee, and I trust too much will not be expected of us here."

Schoolroom Tragedy.

A remarkable schoolroom tragedy occurred in Maine. It appears that Miss Lucy Parks, a young lady, perhaps twenty-eight years of age, of Veazie, has taught the village school at that place for several terms. One of her pupils is named Goody Smith, who is about twelve years of age. Goody behaved badly in school and his teacher called him before her, when the following conversation ensued, Miss Parks at the same time holding her hand on his head: "Goody, will you get your lessons?"

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Feb. 16, 1876.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

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Communications relative to any o the interests o the South, and particularly information relative to th crops, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, ithe heading f your letter.

THE RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION.

THE COUNTY BONDS TREBLY PROTECTED.

TRUSTEES APPOINTED TO KEEP THEM IN CUSTODY.

Learning that there was still some doubts in the minds of many good citizens of the county in reference to the absolute security of the Railroad bonds, and it having been suggested that the appointment of three men of character and standing to act as Trustees, would remove *all* objections, a meeting of the Board of Commissioners was called and held on Saturday, the 12th inst., and the following order was adopted and entered on the record, to wit:

It is ordered in the event of the Railroad subscription being carried by a vote of the people on the 17th inst., that FRANK VAUGHAN, of Elizabeth City C. WILSON HOLLOWELL, of Nixonton, and JOHN H. PERRY, of Mount Hermon, be and are hereby appointed Trustees, empowered, authorized and directed to take charge of the printing of the Bonds and retain them in their possession in bank; that as soon as the said Trustees are made satisfied that the Railroad Company has complied with the conditions adopted by this Board on the 6th of January, they proceed to issue the Bonds in accordance with said conditions by having them filled up and signed by the Chairman and Clerk of this Board, with the County seal affixed, and paid over, in such amounts only at each time the conditions are met.

The conditions referred to are in these words:

The Bonds to be issued and paid to the President of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company in the following manner and upon the following conditions:

One thousand dollars when the road is graded, bridged and tied to and across the Pasquotank River, and then pro rata at the end of every thirty days with the amount paid by the Company to the Contractor for actual work done or material furnished, the proportion to be as $65,000, the total amount of county subscription, bears to the total amount agreed to be paid the Contractor for building the road, provided that $15 000 of the county bonds are reserved and not paid until the first car passes over the entire road, and provided further that no portion of said bonds be delivered until the road is located and the right of way secured from Elizabeth City to Norfolk harbor.

Thus it will be seen that the Bonds will be trebly protected, first by the conditions; secondly, by the Trustees, and thirdly, by making it impossible for even them to issue them without the official seal and signatures of the proper officials of the county. Thus guarded and protected no true friend of the Railroad and of our material progress can now withhold his vote.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1876.

The business outlook for this centennial year is not as discouraging as it was feared it would be. Indeed it opens with much better prospects for trade and commerce than the one that has just closed. The crisis of 1873 not only swept away vast values, real and imaginar : it broke down the machinery of business. It utterly deranged the whole commercial system of the country, and one reason of the slow recovery from its disastrous consequences is the fact there has had to be a reconstruction of the mechanism by which business is done. Banks were crippled. Some of the leading financial firms in the country have failed. Old mercantile houses have suspended. Corporations have collapsed. Investments have proved worthless and dragged individuals into insolvency. And a great many firms whose business had largely outran their capital have been forced into bankruptcy. We have gone through a painful period of suspensions and breakages, in which confidence gave way to distrust and no one seemed to know who was safe. Business stopped for want of that confidence which is the breath of its life. We have got beyond that period. Trade has been rebuilt from the bottom. It is done on safer principles and in a more economical way than three years ago. The ground has been cleared of shaky firms and the *debris* of 1873, and what remains is solid. Everywhere there is a wholesome degree of confidence and the beginning of a revival of trade which is full of encouragement. The business barometer shows a steadiness and upward movement of things which are unmistakable indications of improvement.

The country is rich in all the elements of prosperity. There is an abundance of wheat, corn, cotton, cattle—everything needed for home consumption and foreign commerce. The harvests last year were the largest we have ever gathered, and the mines were fairly productive. Last year's manufacturing was unremunerative as a whole. But machinery was improved, prices of materials and labor have been reduced, and while productive capacity has been increased the market has been cleared of old stock, and there is a steadily increasing demand for manufactured goods at remunerative prices. Even ship-building has rallied a little and promises to increase. The iron interest, which the panic utterly prostrated, shows, symptoms of revival, and with improved methods of mining and smelting is likely to become as active as ever. The country is too large and populous and rich, and its people are too active and enterprising, to stand still or suffer and impoverishing paralysis to cripple its energies and stifle its ambitions. The character of our people makes business inevitable. They are industrious, eager, pushing, determined, full of resources and expedients; they make business if they do not find it; they will create prosperity if it does not come. The American is an enormous consumer. He is a bundle of wants. He gets to spend, and he spends to get more. And the country was never in a better working condition, was never more eager and amitious and outreaching for business of all kinds and the prosperity it brings, than to-day. And this is one of the most encouraging indications of better times.

ANOTHER ICONOCLAST.

One by one all the old images which imaginative youth worshipped have been shattered by the brutal axe of the iconoclast. The Puritan destroyers of church ornaments and church art were not more relentless than a certain class of scientific investigators who go about breaking the beautiful idols of poetry and fancy. Nothing is sacred to these cold-blooded searchers after truth, and they pull down the old shrines at which so many worshippers have knelt without a twinge of conscience. We have lost a whole host of noble Roman and Grecian figures. POCAHONTUS has gone out of our native mythology. WILLIAM TELL is only a personified myth. POE never lost LEONORE and never heard the solemn croak of the raven. And now we have to give up the "Maid of Athens." It was thought that she died not long ago at a ripe old age, and there were people at Athens who remembered the beauty of her youth and all the charms once embalmed in the exquisite lines of BYRON. But a gentleman of an investigating turn of mind has made a careful examination of the facts, and we must banish this lovely Grecian girl from the later mythology. It appears that the supposed ZOE was a mere child when BYRON was at Athens, and lived with her family, and that the poet's affections, wandering as usual, could hardly have been fixed upon so young a girl. After BYRON left Athens the poem in question, with other fragments, was found in an old barrel; and, as the writer had already become famous, so that very great interest attached to all the incidents of his stay, the family appropriated the verses, and the tradition gradually spread that they were addressed to the eldest daughter. Moreover the word "ZOE," as used in the refrain, is a proper name, and not the Greek word for "life," and we must henceforth translate it, "My ZOE, I love thee." Meanwhile the real ZOE is lost forever in the gathering dusk of years.

GIVEN IT UP.

The Democratic leaders in Congress are sorely perplexed. For the space of fifty days the Hon. LUCIUS QUINTIUS CURTIUS LAMAR has been wrestling with the task of selecting a Congressional committee, and has at last given up in despair. Every Democrat in Congress wanted to serve on that committee, and got mad if the omission of his name was even mildly hinted at. It was impossible to utilize all of them, yet it was equally impossible to omit any one without creating a disturbance. Mr. LAMAR sent to New York for assistance, and assistance came to him in the person of Mr. SCHELL, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, under whose skillful guidance matters speedily became worse. The result is that the leaders have given up all hope of ever having a Congressional committee, and the whole burden will be thrown upon the Democratic National Executive Committee. And even this course, it is feared, will not allay the angry passions of the rank and file.

ARE WE A NATION?

Mr. TUCKER, of West Virginia, made a speech in the House the other day in which he took the extreme States Rights views held by many of the Southern States prior to the late cruel war. While discussing the centennial appropriation bill, Mr. HOLMAN, a Democratic representative from Indiana, took occasion to answer Mr. TUCKER, in some very emphatic remarks to the contrary, saying if there had been any one thing settled beyond recall in the progress of the century, it was that the sovereignty of the people, not the sovereignty of the States, was the solid foundation on which the political pillars of the Government rested. That fact has not only been solemnly established in the Constitution, but it has been affirmed in every battlefield from the time of the foundation of the government to the present time. It is a nation. It speaks through its accredited representatives with the voice of the Nation, and no argument or reasoning could impair the faith of the people in that fact.

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF REVERDY JOHNSON.

The country was shocked on Thursday night by the intelligence that Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, the great lawyer and statesman of Baltimore, was found lying dead in the yard of the Governor's mansion at Annapolis. He had been there on a professional visit to the Court of Appeals, was stopping at the Gubernatorial mansion, and dined there with a number of friends that evening. He stepped out after dark and was found at 8:15 P. M. lying dead. He had fallen against a sharp projecting edge of granite which fractured his skull. Had he lived to the 21st of May he would have been 82 years of age. His reputation as a man, a lawyer and statesman is national.

Two citizens of Albany got to discussing "the Bible in the public schools," and one of them was knocked down and had his hip broken.—*Ex.*

What business have sinners to be discussing such questions?

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

Political blessings, like others, often come in disguise. The unexpected reaction of last year by which the Democracy gained a majority in the House of Representatives was generally regarded by Republicans as a great political disaster and one which, perhaps, foreshadowed the overthrow of the Republican party. So far as it indicated a relapse of the people from the principles on which the war was fought and a drifting toward those of the Democratic party it was a disaster, but in it s ultimate effect on public opinion and on the Republican party it is likely to prove a decided blessing. The Democrats came into power loaded down with promises and professions. They had actually succeeded in making making many disaffected Republicans believe that they had purged themselves, put off the old man and put on the new—in short, that they had reformed themselves and were anxious to reform everybody else. It is hardly necessary to say that eight weeks' experience of a Democratic House has satisfied the people that the spirit and animus of the party are unchanged, that its profession of reform are mere bosh, and that it is utterly lacking in the ability and the experience to legislate for the country. They have given evidence of unchanged devotion to the principles and leaders of the rebellion and of unchanged hostility to the fundamental principles of liberty, equality and progress. In addition to this they have proven their incapacity for business and their inability to legislate for the country. There has been no session of Congress in twenty-five years in which the work was so far behind at this stage of the session, and none in which the Democratic party showed so little capacity for committee work. In short, the Democratic party, after being on trial for less than ninety days, has given conclusive evidence that it is a fraud both in regard to its professions and capacity and statesmanship. In this view of the case its temporary success will undoubtedly prove a blessing to the Republican party.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

By the terms of the call for the National Republican Convention each State will be entitled to delegates equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and each Territory and the District of Columbia to two delegates. This will make the total number of delegates in the Convention 754, and necessary to a choice 378. The number of delegates to which each State and Territory will be entitled under the call is as follows:

STATES.	DEL.	STATES.	DEL.
Alabama	20	North Carolina	20
Arkansas	12	Ohio	44
California	12	Oregon	6
Connecticut	12	Pennsylvania	58
Delaware	6	Rhode Island	8
Florida	8	South Carolina	14
Georgia	22	Tennesee	24
Illinois	42	Texas	16
Indiana	30	Vermont	10
Iowa	22	Virginia	22
Kansas	10	West Virginia	10
Kentucky	24	Wisconsin	20
Louisiana	16	Arizona	2
Maine	14	Colorado	2
Maryland	16	Dakota	2
Massachusetts	26	Idaho	2
Michigan	22	Indian	2
Minnesota	10	Montano	2
Mississippi	16	New Mexico	2
Missouri	30	Utah	2
Nebraska	6	District of Columbia	2
Nevada	6	Washington	2
New Hampshire	10	Wyoming	2
New Jersey	18		
New York	70	Total	754

With this diagram of the Convention before them, wiseacres who think they know how Presidents are made can figure out results to suit themselves. There are some interesting possibilities in the list.

The people of the nation were never better informed on public affairs than at the present time. They were never so alive to the necessity of keeping the government in the hands of earnest, honest, and loyal men. The war of the rebellion was a school of experience. Its lessons were costly, but they will never be forgotten. One chapter has been committed to memory and that one teaches the doctrine, which is as old as the world itself, that a true friend is better than one who has broken faith. The Republican party has been a true friend to the Republic, the Democratic party has broken faith and ought not to be trusted.

We rejoice to see that a bill has been so early presented to the U. S. Senate for the appointment of a Commission to make an investigation of the whole subject of the manufacture, importation, sale and effects of alcoholic liquors, and that it is already under discussion. We earnestly hope it may speedily pass, and that the Commission will make a thorough examination of the whole subject. Such a Commission, appointed by the British Parliament, made a report which has been of great value, and we are sure that all the best interests of our country will be subserved by a similar work and report.

The February Number of the *Southern Planter and Farmer* is received. It contains a picture and sketch of Col. Holt, President of the North Carolina Agricultural Society; and articles from Gen. Fitz Lee, Col. E. Dromgoole "Civis," Judge Cox and other representative farmers of our Southern States. Every question of vital interest to the farmer is handled with perfect candor. In fact it contains all a farmer would lik to see, and we trust our friends will avail themselves of the aid it offers them in so many ways.

Published at Richmond, Va., at $2 a year.

Miss Fannie Snodgrass, of Scotsboro', Ala., paddles her own canoe, of which she is both captain and crew. Her father, Senator Snodgrass, having gone to Montgomery to legislate, she edits his paper and sets the type all alone by herself. A young editor down that way wrote (heaving a sigh as he penned the words), "She will be a jewel of a wife for some poor forlorn editor,"—*Ex.*

It is too bad for her to "set up alone" any longer. She ought certainly to have some one to help her in the press-work. Let the young editor take heart—and after he has taken it offer to her.

It does not take more than ordinary acuteness to see that the forty-fourth Congress, from which so much was promised, is already a failure. Whatever of cohesive strength was to be expected from such a large majority, has vanished like a bubble blown into space by the wind. No general principle of financial legislation has been established nor has any measure which promises relief to the commerce or industries of the country been introduced. The seeds of disintegration are becoming more and more apparent.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* does not call itself a Republican paper, but is is disgusted and alarmed at the recent exhibitions of Democratic inwardness in the House and at the aggressive tone of the Southern papers. It concludes an article on this subject with the remark that "citizens who do not desire to see the Confederate Representatives potential and the Confederate policy prevailing in the General Government must see to it that the Democratic party does not come into power."

A Boston grocer was telling a newspaper man that it was simply throwing away money to advertise, when the Sheriff came in and shut up the store.—*Ex.*

Retribution is always loafing around.

There is a suspicion abroad in the land that JEFF DAVIS, if he has not kicked over the Democratic apple cart, has farred the concern terribly.

Mr. Hill's Speech as Revised.

Benjamin H. Hill's printed speech has been compared with a full transcript of the text of the speech as it was actually delivered. The changes and modifications are most extraordinary and unprecedented. Mr. Hill has been guilty of the unparliamentary conduct of entirely suppressing an important colloquy with Mr. Hale of Maine upon the Fugitive Slave law. Mr. Hale's remarks are entirely eliminated from the printed speech, which is a gross violation of the rules of the House. Some of the Republicans talk of raising a question of privilege, that Mr. Hill's speech as spoken must be printed, and that he cannot strike from *The Record* the speeches of other members. A prominent merchant from Savaunah, who is now here, says that the Democrats throughout the South admit that Mr. Hill's speech has done their party immeasurable damage.—*Washington correspondent of Tribune.*

A Memorial from the Dead.

[*Washington Special Telegram, 8th*]

On the day that the late Representative Starkweather was stricken with his illness that proved fatal, he requested Mr Garfield to take part in the obsequies of the late Senator Ferry and to pronounce a eulogy upon him. Mr. Garfield promised, and to-day when he rose to address the House he related the circumstance, but said he had not had the heart to prepare a speech. There had come into his possession, however, the written speech which Mr. Starkweather, as one of his last acts, had prepared to be delivered in memory of Mr. Ferry, and he would read that in lieu of delivering a speech himself. This was an entirely new but exceedingly interesting and impressive scene in the House, and it had the effect to make all the members give more attention than usual. It was like one coming from the dead and doing honor to the memory of a dead colleague.

1776 and 1876.

What changes have taken place in that period! In none have they been more radical than in the treatmen of diseases. In the olden time, nature, prostrate with pain and suffering, was attacked with the lancet, calomel, blisters, starvation and thirst. All this was done with honest intentions but with terrible results. It is a pleasing fact that the enlightened public of the present day have discarded such medication. The disorders that sap the powers of life are now expelled by remedial agents, that brace up the vital strength, while running its cause. The qualities are found in an eminent degree in Dr. Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pills. They have become celebrated over a wide extent of the globe as the safest and gentlest remedial agent ever offered to suffering humanity, and it is not the result of new-paper puffing, but by the great merit of the medicine itself.

A number of disabled Union soldiers have been removed from the little places they held in the postoffice of the House of Representatives. We gave a list of their names the other day. We have not heard that they have been reappointed. Will not Mr. Speaker Kerr make haste to tell the Postmaster of the House that he must put these men back? There is an indecency in this summary kicking out of these petty placos of the poor fellows who spoiled their lives in the service of the Union. We do not suppose that the Democratic leaders would like to be held responsible for it, but if the men are not put back soon the public will put the failure upon them.—*New York Herald.*

The Ohio inflationists announce that there can be no harmony in the Democratic party unless their views on the financial question are made the views of the party. This attitude prompts the Richmond *Whig* to make this unfriendly comment: "Wise men will sometimes see the error of their ways and change; fools never will."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

D. S. ACHESON, Physican and Surgeon, Manteo Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

1871. THE 1876.

ERA.

—:o:—

Published in the City of Raleigh.

—:o:—

The Central Organ of the State—The Authorized Organ of the U. S.

THE ERA CIRCULATES IN NEARLY all the counties of the State. Republican to the core. Will still continue to defend the great principles of the Republican party in the future as in the past.

The ERA will give the

LATEST NEWS, both State and general, AGRICULTURE. WIT AND HUMOR, &c., &c., &c.,

$2.10 a Year in Advance.

Address,

W. M. BROWN,
Business Manager,
Raleigh, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bough them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH
AND
ENGLISH
POPLINS,
COLORED
SILK
DRESS
PATTERNS,
PONGEES
AND
FOULARDS,
GRENADINES,
JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN
PLAIDS
AND
STRIPES,
LACE
AND
SATIN
STRIPPED
PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING
Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS
AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS
AND
CASHMERES,
MOURNING
BERAGE
SHAWLS,
LACE POINT
AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Toweling,
White Good a great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for ants,
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twi...
and 1-2 Ble. ds,
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, ses and Childrens

SHOES:

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

Immense Success. 1000 new subscribers every week testify to the to the popularity of the "peoples' paper" the STAR SPANGLED BANNER. 11th year, a large 8 page 40 column paper, illustrated, and filled with thrilling stories, tales, poems, wit, humor, and three columns devoted to its "Rogues' Corner" or expose of Swindlers, Rogues and Humbugs. It is by all odds the best and most popular of all the literary papers. Sold by 150,000 delighted subscribers, established 1865 and never suspends or fails to appear *on time*. It is a "family paper" and a *complete* family paper. It will save you from being swindled and give you most delightful reading for a whole year. Fall not to subscribe NOW.

FOUR charming French chromos are given FREE to every one paying $1 for the BANNER for 1876. These are *Worth* $1 each, and are BEAUTIES all mounted ready to hang or frame. Read or you *want* the BANNER, you MUST try it. It costs very little only 75 cents a year for paper, or $1 for paper and *four* beautiful $2.50 chromos all sent prepaid. Sent three mos. for only 10 cents. TRY IT ONCE. Send for samples, or better, 10 cents and receive it 3 mos. Address,
BANNER CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 3 3 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass., is daily shipping hundreds of boxes and packages of valuable goods all over the U. S. $100,000 worth of elegant Gold Jewelry, Rings, Pins, Sets, Chains, Charms, &c., &c., Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery Glassware, Fancy Goods, (1000 articles) and all descriptions. Fine Teas, Coffees, Groceries, Perfumery, Hair Oils, soaps &c., &c. Also 50,000 Books of all kinds and styles

WORTH DOUBLE, These goods are worth $2 to $3.50 each, and sell at those prices everywhere, yet we are selling everything at the popular price of ONE DOLLAR. 67,000 delighted patrons testify to the benefit of our GREAT SALE and in our paper hundreds of letters are printed from our patrons in the past three years. READER, you can SAVE Money, you can make $10 go as far as $20 elsewhere, if you deal with us. We want agents EVERYWHERE. We pay large commissions. No risk, no capital. Goods sent C. O. D. with privilege of seeing before paying. Send for full catalogue &c., FREE SEND NOW. Address, H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE, 33 Broomfield St, Boston, Mass

Westbrook Nurseries.

WILSON, N. C.

C. W. WESTBROOK, Proprietor.

100,000 Choice Trees. Vines and Plants yet on hand in my Nurseries, of the very best varieties well adapted to Southern culture at prices to suit the times. Planting may be done with success in February and March. I am prepared to fill orders promptly and satisfactorily, having the advantage of an experience of 23 years. Correspondence solicited. Extra Early Peach Treess and Strawberry Plants for market planting are my specialites. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

Address
C. W. WESTBROOK,
34-4t. Wilson, N. C.

NOTICE.

Office of the D. S. Canal Co.,
Norfolk, January 29th 1876.

A called meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office No. 51½ Roanoke Avenue on Wednesday March 1st 1876, at 12 M.

By order of the President,
JOHN E. DOYLE, Treasurer.
33-4t.

For Sale—Cheap.

A SEINE, five hundred yards long, ready for immediate fishing, and almost good as new: also, Boats, Windlasses, Rope, and all other fixtures complete, and in best order: also, the use of the best fishing grounds, on Newbegun Creek, with ample and comfortable buildings.

Also two mules for sale.

For particulars apply to,
GEO. D. POOL, at
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Feb. 9th, 1876. 4t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL.

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalisis and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where: and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them a relarge size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house. has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land, is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

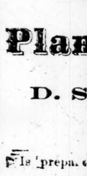
GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.
Elizbet City, N. C.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW

FRAMES,

BLINDS

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL

KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED

AND PROMPTLY

FILLED.

☞ Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S KRAMER

Elizabeth City. N. C.

WILLARD'S

HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

The largest and best Hotel at the National Capitol.

Washington, 41-tf.

WE WANT AN AGENT

IN EVERY COUNTY

—IN THE—

UNITED STATES!

GOLD COIN! $1,000.00 in GOLD COIN!

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

And will forfeit $1,000 to any person who can produce a remedy which will prove by actual test, a more speedy, certain and effectual cure for all Pains and Aches of whatever form, external and internal, acute or chronic, deep seated or otherwise than

DR. RADCLIFF'S GREAT REMEDY.

SEVEN SEALS

—OR—

GOLDEN WONDER

We have had this challenge of $1,000 prominently displayed in all our Circulars and Newspaper Advertisements, for the last four years, and not taken, which shows the superiority excellence of our Remedy over all other. For External or Internal use,

IT WIL EFFECT A SPEEDY CURE IN ALL CASES OF

Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Colic, Cramp, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Asthma, Phthisic, Heartburn, Indigestion, Summer Complaint, Pains in Side, Back or Loins, Piles, Ringworm, Felons, Stings of Insects, Bites of Venomous Serpents, and Especially Rheumatism.

A POWERFUL REMEDY WHICH IS TAKEN INTERNALLY BY ANY ONE.

This celebrated medicine is beyond a doubt the greatest discovery in Medical Science known to the world. Its action is at once felt: its wonderful cures are instantaneous; in fact it literally demolishes pain.

EQUALLY GOOD FOR MAN OR BEAST.

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE EVERY BOTTLE

No Cure, No Pay! Try It, and be Convinced.

We Offer PERMANENT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT: AN ARTICLE OF UNIVERSAL SALE!

To You this is a Golden Opportunity.

Thousands are now out of employment. To them we offer, in the sale of our Remedy, a preventative of hard times. We have adopted as our Motto:

NO CURE, NO PAY.

A SOURCE OF HAPPINESS TO MILLIONS OF SUFFERING HUMANITY.

During the past year the wonderful success of this Great Remedy has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations; thousands have been cured, and thousands have found out from actual experience that Dr. RADCLIFF'S GREAT REMEDY, SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER, is the Most Wonderful Pain Destroyer in Existence, the Most Expeditious, Safe and Powerful Remedy known in the World. Cures are effected almost instantly, as if by Magic. Thousands of certificates have been received from all parts of our broad land, unsolicited and unasked for, speaking in heartfelt and universal praise of this Great Remedy, from personal knowledge of its almost miraculous powers in curing the most obstinate and protracted cases of Diseases.

$1,000 Profit in Four Months! 1,872 One Dollar Bottles Sold!

Read This.

Scott Town, Lawrance County, Ohio.

MESSRS. KENNEDY & CO.—Dear Sirs: At this late hour I will inform you of the great benefit I received from the use of Dr. Radcliff's Great Remedy, SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER, after being confined to my bed for eight years with a complication of diseases, viz: Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Right Side, with General Debility, for which I tried the skill of our home physicians, also a doctor of New York City, and two of Pittsburgh, and one in the northern part of Ohio. Took enough patent medicines to swim in—all to no purpose. At length I was induced to try Dr. Radcliff's SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER. I sent and got six fifty cent bottles and before using it all found myself able to travel in a buggy. Took the agency for its sale last April four months ago and have sold thirteen gross, or 1,872 bottles, up to this date, August 20, 1872, and expect from the growing demand to sell ten thousand (10,000) bottles in the next year. Gentleman, if you think this worth using you can do so, as I am generally known over three counties as a man of great affliction.

Yours respectfully,
H. J. DARLING.

A REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES. TRY IT.

FOR THIS GREAT REMEDY WE WISH YOU TO ACT AS OUR AGENT.

DEAR SIR:—The above fully explains the articles we wish to sell. This business is honorable, and by being energetic, will pay you well. It is our desire to appoint an agent in every county in all parts of the United States and Canada, granting to each the exclusive right to sell every bottle sold in the county. Should you accept the agency for one or more counties you shall have the exclusive right to sell every bottle sold in your county, as long as you continue to act as our agent, and all orders which we may receive from your territory shall be turned over to your account.

This Wonderful Remedy, SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER, sells rapidly in the hands of the right kind of men, and we want none other. Now, if you think you are the man for the work, forward your order, name your county, and go to work; you can sell a gross in a few days, without a doubt. We have one man who buys on an average three gross per week, and his orders are increasing rapidly, and he has a small county (Berks Co. Pa.). He writes that he expects to sell one gross per day, at retail, the coming season, not counting wholesale. You have the privilege of selling wholesale or retail, or putting it on commission with druggists, or selling by sub-agents. This business is worth the attention of good men and men of capital. Should you make but reasonable wages—say $100 per month for the first three months (many make more)—you would nevertheless be establishing a business that would pay you largely in the end.

Agents are doing better with our Remedy than anything else they ever took hold of. Why is this? Because the Remedy does just as we say, and our agents can warrant every bottle No cure, no pay. Knowing that we make all loses good, should they be called on to redeem a bottle, agents run no risk of loss.

SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER is put up in $1.00 and 50 cent bottles, elegantly finished in neat and appropriate wrappers, and packed in nice boxes, one dozen in each box.

To druggist our scale of prices are—Large size, $1.00 bottles, per dozen, $9.00; small size, 50 cent bottles, per dozen, $4.50.

We give special terms to our County Agents at once figures that they can sell to druggists and country stores at the above price and make a handsome profit. We also give an

EXTRA PREMIUM TO AGENTS!

In order to have live, energetic men to take hold of the business at once, we have concluded to give free gratis to each and every agent a present of a handsome, fine

COIN SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH, FREE,

Beautifully engraved, and correct time-keeper, worth $20.00, and a certificate of agency giving SOLE CONTROL of such county as the agent may select (not already taken); and, furthermore, all orders coming from such counties as the agent may select, will be sent back by us to the agent to be filled—in fact we give sole control of such counties as long as the agent continues in the busines. Remember, the Premium Watch is given gratis to agents. We take this plan to have our Great Remedy quickly and thoroughly introduced. Let us hear from you at your earliest convenience and secure your county at once, before being taken by some one else. Remember, this offer is open for a short time only.

A Small Capital Required to Run a Large and Paying Business.

The capital required is very small and the profits from it will fully equal that of thousands of merchants who have invested a large capital in their business. Hundreds in all parts of the country are making from

$1,500 TO $5,000 A YEAR,

And hundreds more will date their success from accepting our liberal offer at this time. Any one willing to work for success can force it, but those who believe that it can be had from idleness are not the kind of men we want to push our business. We want

A LIVE, ENERGETIC AGENT,

As one such is worth a dozen who expect a business to push itself. We have spent in public our business

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

It has paid us to do it, and it pays our Agents, as it advertises it thoroughly in every State County and Township in the United States—not only for us, but for the Agent. Remember this is a life business and that every year it grows larger and larger.

We will send to parties contemplating to act as our Agents a SAMPLE DOZEN BOTTLES securely packed with our different Posters, Bills, Show Cards, Terms, etc.,

UPON THE RECEIPT OF $2.50.

And all sending $2.50 for Sample Dozen, we will send free of charge, Samples of our Eight Elegant Chromos, entitled:

GOOD MORNING! GOOD NIGHT!
FEEDING THE CHICKENS! MOTHER'S GRAVE!
OUT OF THE FRYING PAN! BO PEEP!
READING THE BIBLE! FIRST LESSON!

If you want your county, let us know as soon as convenient, as the territory may be taken. We would be pleased to have parties who contemplate taking an agency, to send for Sample Package of this wonderful Remedy before engaging largely in the business.

Remember, we Guarantee Every Botttle.

NO CURE!! NO PAY!!

With these suggestions we leave the matter with you. We do not wish you to engage unless you will follow the business as a business, and really desire to make money. We want none but honest, conscientious men. To such we will guarantee success.

Address all communications to

R. KENNEDY & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EDNESDAY FEB. 16TH 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.—Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City carriers.

Local and Personal.

☞ Parties who have not registered can do so at this election when they go to vote.

☞ The result of the election to-morrow may depend upon one vote. Do not let it be lacking.

☞ The Railroad will prove the magician's wand that will bring us the prosperity we are all so much needing.

☞ Citizens of Elizabeth City! Do you want our town to build up and prosper? If so vote for the railroad to-morrow.

☞ Our townsman M. B. CULPEPPER, Esq., has been appointed Special United States Commissioner to take testimony in Southern Claims cases. A good selection.

☞ Remember that for the county bonds will be given the full amount in Railroad Stock. The dividends on the stock will more than pay the tax on the bonds.

☞ On Wednesday last a child of JOHN S MYDGETT, at Parksville, aged two years, fell from its chair into the fire and was so badly burned that it died on Friday. Another caution to mothers.

☞ Every intelligent man knows and feels that a railroad will revive trade, stimulate commerce, build factories, and give employment to the mechanic, artisan and laborer. Why, then, not vote for it? That is the question to be decided to-morrow.

☞ A. P. CHERRY, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, made several seizures of improperly stamped cigars in this city on Wednesday last. The omission was evidently the fault of the manufacturer, the dealers here all supposed that the requirements of the revenue laws had been complied with.

☞ Poor men! You want labor. You are suffring for the means to buy bread. You are willing to work, but there is no work to do. Vote for the railroad and all this will change. It will make employment for you and will benefit you. Vote for your interests.

☞ There is a better feeling and more unity and harmony among the Republicans of this District than has existed for several years. There is a manifest disposition to let "bye gones" pass and to grasp hands and work together for the victory that united effort can secure.

☞ The enemies of the rail road are circulating false stories about the management and the prices to be paid for labor. The men who furnish the money will manage and control the building of the road; they will be the pay masters, and as for the prices, no one or two men can control them. Let no one be deceived into voting against his own interest by any such stories.

☞ That something must be done, and that speedily, to revive the drooping spirits of our people and give new life to our industries no prudent citizen can deny. The railroad is our opportunity. Will we have it? We can decide that question at the polls to-morrow. If we vote for the county subscription we can secure it. If we fail to vote it may be defeated and our paralysed condition will be continued.

☞ Extensive preparations are being made for the spring fishing trade. A large amount of rope, sein and all the requisite paraphanalia have been shipped here and sent down the River and Sound. If the weather is favorable a good "catch" may be expected. The fishing interest is a large one here, and with the railroad, to rapidly ship, it could be made doubly profitable.

☞ Why didn't the men who are now trying to alarm the poor laboring class by their frightful pictures of heavy poll taxes and all that, tell this story six weeks ago when they were urging upon all to vote for the railroad subscription? This won't do. They were wrong then or they are wrong now. Which horn of the dilemma will they take? It is simply an outrage to thus attempt to deceive the people.

☞ "The Gods helps them who help themselves." To morrow the people of Pasquotank will have the opportunity to do this. Every interest is suffering, trade is languishing, there is no market, there is no employment for our needy, suffering, almost starving laboring population. Everybody feels and knows that there is a universal depression. This will continue until we get a Railroad. If we vote the subscription to morrow the road will be built. Let no man neglect his great opportunity.

☞ JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, arrived on last night's boat according to promise. He is accompanied by Jos. J. ALBRIGHT, of Scranton, Pa. They are here further investigating the facts, statistics and wishes of our people in relation to the rail road. A large number of our citizens met them in the parlor of the Albemarle House last evening and a general expression was had. We are happy to state the impression made was highly favorable. They report, what Mr. COOKE told us before: "Secure the local subscription and the *road will be speedily built.*" The vote to-morrow will decide the question. Let it be a large one in favor of the county subscription,

☞ We can't say that we are a very strong believer in miracles, but some cases have recently come to our notice where we think the "laying on of hands" would be of service.

Local Briefs:

A revival has been in progressfor some time at the Methodist Church.—Mr. and Mrs. ALBERTSON are winning golden opinions. They are making the Albemarle House a first class Hotel. Everybody is pleased.—WALTER F. POOL, Esq, is at Raleigh arguing the Town and County injunction suits.—Col. K. R. COBB, of Ashville, was in the city last week.—Lent begins on the 1st of March.—Monday was St. Valentine's day.—A suit was decided in Court last week here about a cow worth about $10 The costs amount to about $350. A dear cow.—The Grand Jury was in session 'til Monday evening of this week. There was a large amount of business brought before them. We have heard several of the members speak in the highest terms of the fitness and efficiency of W. C. DAWSON as Foreman.—Dr. R. C. JENKINS is moving to Durant's Neck.—Court adjourned on Monday, having been in session seven days. The case of AKIM GRIFFIN was continued over to next term. He was released on bail. Rev. Mr. JONES, of the colored M. E. Church at this place, is holding a protractep meeting He is an eloquent and able minister.—The "Sociable" will be held at Mrs. SPEED'S this evening.

Local Port-Folio.

An old saying—all's well that dividends well. Always in liquor—an oyster. Must be coming in with a very light draught—the steamer that is overdew. When can a man's pocket be empty and yet have something in it—when it has a hole in it. Contains many fine points—a paper of pins. Had to be put out—the man who fired up with indignation. A relative position—standing god father. Returned it with thanks—the young lady who took the gentleman's fancy. Wooden wedding—marrying a mere stick.

Business Locals.

Fresh arrival of Flour at Fowler's.

Solid silver thimbles 50c at Fowler's.

Winter Goods marked down to make room for spring stock at Brodricks & Smith's.

Over Coats, Furs, &c., at warm weather prices at Fowler's.

CASH Paid for Logs at Dry Point Gang Mills, Elizabeth City, N. C. 35-3t.

For the last time we advise you to read Kennedy & Co.'s large advertisment and take the agency for this county.

100 Bbls. Northern Early Rose Potatoes for seed for sale by Brodricks & Smith.

Neighboring Counties.

—BEAUFORT. Horace Oden fell dead a few days ago at his mill near Bath. He died from appoplexy. Aged about 50 years.

—BERTIE; The *Times* wants the Democratic State Convention held at Edenton.

CHOWAN.—Shipping of Shad has commenced at Edenton. Sixty boxes of Shad and Rock were shipped the other night. Every boat is carrying them off

—PERQUIMANS: Court will open at Hertford on Monday.—The dyptheria and scarlet fever are raging.—A young man who has been paying attention to a young lady not far from town, says it was no fault of his prospective father-in-law's No. 10 boot that he didn't fall down the front steps the other night. The old man did the very best he could.—The Revenue men struck among cigar Emporiums the other day, producing a little commotion.—The Baptist revival meetings have concluded. Eight converts and six baptised.

—PAMLICO: We have a good report from Pamlico. A friend of the CAROLINIAN, on remitting his subscription, says:

"It is but natural to expect that the year which looks upon our one hundredth anniversary as a nation should also witness a signal success for that party whose coming glory it is to have made such an aniversary not only *possible* but also *consistent* with our Declaration of Rights and of Independence; but however natural the hope may be, every true Republican can but feel it an imperative duty to do all in his power to make the success certain. The Republicans of the First District have a large work to perform in redeeming it from the hands of the enemy, but with hearty, earnest work the result is not doubtful."

DISMAL SWAMP WATER.—A recent visitor to the Dismal Swamp describes it, in Forest and Stream, as having lost none of the characteristics which gave it its name. Bears are not so plenty there as when the region was rarely penetrated by man, yet they still afford sport for hunters. Lake Drummond, once believed by the ignorant as bottomless, is really not in any place more than fifteen feet deep. Its water, impregnated with the juices of juniper and gum leaves, is of the color of wine, and is drunk as a remedy by consumptives.

A raptured writer inquires: "What is there under heaven more humanizing, or, if we may use the term, more angelizing, than a fine black eye in a lovely woman?" Two black eyes is the only answer thought of at present.

People who blame Miss Barnard, of Anamosa, Iowa, for forging orders on milliners and merchants, seem to forget that this is leap year.

A young man, clerking for Mr. Cohen at Halifax, was kicked by a mule on Tuesday last, from the effect of which he died on Wednesday.

Strauss recently wrote in a lady's album, "Love is the exchange of two quadrilles and the contract of two waltzes."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MYSTERY SOLVED!

The GREAT SECRET Of the WONDERFUL

SUCCESS OF VEGETINE.

It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

MR H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I will most chearfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, *Vegetine*, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease Catarr, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel all the time to thank God there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of he best medicines coughs and sinking feelings at the stomach and advise all to take it as it is the best medicine in the world.

MRS. L. GORE,
Cor. Magazine and Walnut Streets,
Cambridge, Mass.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.

Vegetine is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and anothecaries to be the best blood purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

REPORT FROM A PRACTICAL CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY.

BOSTON, Jan. 1st 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 134 1/3 dozen (1852 bottles) of your Vegetine since Apr. 12th 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended of any remedy I ever sold. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofula Tumors being cured by *Vegetine* alone in this vicinity

Very respectfully yours
AT GILMAN
498 Broadway.

VEGETINE

WILL CLEANSE SCROFULA FROM THE SYSTEM.

HONEST OPINION.

MR H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—This is to show that my son was taken sick in Jan. 1864 with Scrofula, which came out in large sores and ulcers on his legs and hip. His leg was swollen to twice the regular size. He had several doctors of high standing in their professions—two from Boston and three from Charleston—without getting a bit better. He was obliged to lay with crutches, was poor, for he had no use of himself whatever. When we had given up all hopes of his living we were told to try Vegetine, the great blood remedy and he had taken it but a short time when we could see a great change. The sores run so bad that we had to change the cloths four or five times a day. Still he was getting better for he could move his limbs and help himself a little. He was soon able to sit up in bed and up constant use of Vegetine has cured him. He has a lame leg which he will probably have for life; but we believe that had we used Vegetine in-stead of bothering with those doctors it would have savep the use of his leg. I have all troubled with Scrofula will read this testimony of me and my son, who is now well and able to speak for himself.

CATHARINE MAHONEY,
DANIEL MAHONEY,
19 Trenton St Charleston Mass., May 10 1872

The above plain but honest statement clearly shows the cleansing effect of *Vegetine* in Scrofula

VEGETINE is acknowledged by all to be the best blood purifier in the world

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. 27—6m.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferes wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

27-6m. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

NEW PICTURE GALLERY.

Having newly fitted up in *Splendid Style*, the Picture Gallery, formerly occupied by J. L. Winner and W. C. Dawson, and next door to Dr. Jas. N. Butt's Drug Store, Eliz. City, N. C., I am prepared to furnish Photographs and Gems, and to copy Pictures at reasonable prices. Satisfaction willbe given in all cases, before the pictures are delivered. ☞ Call early in the morning to secure the best pictures. Come and see me and I will please you

33-tf WM GRAVES, Ag't.

SEED SEED!

Buy your Garden and field seeds of Dr. Jas. N. Butt, 75 Road St., Eliz. City, N. C.

Dr. Jas. N. Butt, has just received his Spring Stock of Garden Seeds from Robert Buist Jr. the most popular seed house in the country. His seed are warranted to come up if properly planted. The thousands of persons to whom I have sold these seeds in the last Eight years attest their virtues.

Extra early pea by the bush, at Dr. Butt's White Silver skin onion Sets by peck or Bush, at Dr. Butt's, Clover Seed Orchard Grass &c., at Dr. Butt's.

Dr. Jas. N. Butt's is the place to buy fine pocket Cutlery.

KEEP YOUR MOUTH CLEAN. Then call at Dr. Butt's, City Drug Store and buy a box of Dentrifice and get the best Tooth Brush in the town who, say it "ain't" so.

TRUSSES,

Just received at Dr. J. N. Butt's City Drug Store E. City, N. C., a variety of very fine Trusses and Shoulder Braces.

Call at Dr. Butt's and see his hard rubber trusses, one will last you a lifetime. Also call and look at his soft rubber trusses. They are very popular.

For medicines paints oils etc., etc., and every thing in the Drug line you will find it to your interest to call and see Dr. Jas. N. Butt

J. W. WALKER.

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IS still at the old Stand and prepared to furnish his customers and the public with the best

Groceries and Liquors,

in the City and on terms that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. He asks his friends and the public generally to give him a call and be satisfied.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 26—3m.

1876.

To Carriage, Wagon and Cart Makers

Of Eastern North Carolina.

We offer Special Inducements to *Cash Buyers* of **Carriage Cart and Wagon Materials**, either at Wholesale or Retail.—We have special facilities for getting up our Stock and deal in these Goods exclusively. We buy close for Cash and carry a heavy Stock of CARRIAGE HARDWARE and SEASON'D MATERIAL for building Buggies, Wagons and Carts, which we offer to Cash Buyers at small advance. All parties sending money with order will be fairly and squarely dealt with.—Money, when sent by mail, should be sent in Check or P. O. Money Order.

Our House is one of the oldest in this line of business in the State and we warrant to deal as honorably with those who order Goods by Mail, as with those who buy on the spot. Small buyers are treated as well as large ones and all orders promptly filled.

Address
C. F. & C. B. MACKENZIE,
Carriage and Wagon Materials,
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Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
24-1yr. Box 741, St. Joseph Mo.

The best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY

OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.
Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

☞ Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co. of Baltimore, December 23rd, 1874.

Messrs. C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours truly,
A. REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.

Ask your storekeeper for it

Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON,
113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto.
11-6m.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

tf C. S. BROWN, Prop'r.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored Frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first No. for 1876 just issued. ☞ Vick's Flower & Vegetable Garden 35 cents; with cloth covers, 65 cents.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.

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The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,

41 BARCLAY ST., New-York,

Continue their authorized Reprints of the

FOUR LEADING QUARTERLY Reviews

Edinburgh Review (*Whig*),
London Quarterly Review (*Conservative*),
Westminister Review (*Liberal*),
British Quarterly Review (*Evangelical*),

Containing masterly criticism and summaries of all that is fresh and valuable in Literature, Science, and Art; and

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The most powerful monthly in the English Language, famous for STORIES, ESSAYS, and SKETCHES,
OF THE HIGHEST LITERARY MERIT.

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A discount of twentr per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

PREMIUMS.

New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1876 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1875 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK.

New Hardware Store

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets, on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon and *Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.*

all new and of best quality.

I will put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

tf. B. C. BROTHERS.

Fishing Material

FOR SALE.

The material belonging to the Fishery formerly owned by Hollowell & Perry, at Cobb's Point, near Elizabeth City, N. C. will be sold on

REASONABLE TERMS.

The material consists of seine, rope, windlasses, capstands, fish stands, barrels, No. 8 cooking stove, boat; oars, and all the material sufficient for making a seine to fish 1000 yards.

For terms apply to C. W. Hollowell at Elizabeth City, N. C., C. W. Grandy & Son, Norfolk Va. or to W. W. Graves at the Fishery.

33-2w.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK

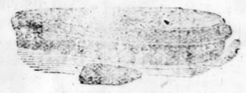
and Secrets for Ladies and Gents.

Sent free for two stamps. Address,

ST. JOSEPH Medical Institute,
24-1yr St. Joseph, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. H. ZIEGLER.



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Most respectfully informs his customers friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will keep hours notice*, and as cheap as the cheapest can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are opposite Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. nov vol. 4-1yr.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED (Limited) critically UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Exhibitions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be Unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. Dealers or AGENTS who commissions for selling inferior organs, and for this reason cheating very hard to sell something else.

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etageres and new Cases of novel designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of those instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS, Organs sold for cash or for monthly or quarterly payments, or will rent with rent pays for the organ.

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GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ALSO STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
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Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machine Castings.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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R. S. BOISSEAU, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, Plain and Special Rate per Day $2.00
Third and Fourth 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 15th, 1875.

R. H. GRANT. C. S. HINTON.

GRANT & HINTON,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

GROCERS,

and dealers in

HAY, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE,

No. 6 South Water Street,

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Special attention given to the sale of corn Liberal advance on consignments. Refer to Hon. Geo. W. Redding, Gen. D. Pool, Esq., J. H. Granger, President Bank of New Hanover.

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OIL CLOTHS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS.

124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,

Norfolk, Va.

We beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the elegant new and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with the cost of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Matting, together with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Coverlets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Towels, Table Damask and Organ Covers, and such other goods as pertain to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornices, Lambrequins, Shades, Gilt Papers and Window Fancy Goods is complete, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.

H. WERTHEIMER.

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consists of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Queensware, Glassware, Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Confectionaries, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Silverware, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Stationery, Books, Sheet Music, Toys, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Goods, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Powder, Shot, Caps, Fishing Lines, Hooks, Corks, Sinkers, Seines, Rope, Cordage, Oars, Paddles, Rowlocks, Boat Hooks, Anchors, Grapnels, Tarpaulins, Oil Clothing, Rubber Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Overalls, Jackets, Pants, Vests, Suspenders, Gloves, Mittens, Socks, Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Canes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Blankets, Shawls, Flannels, Linseys, Jeans, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Doeskins, Satinets, Cottonades, Denims, Osnaburgs, Ticks, Checks, Stripes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Delaines, Alpacas, Poplins, Merinos, Cashmeres, Bombazines, Crapes, Veils, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, Notions, Dress Goods, Ladies' Cloaks, Shawls, Hoods, Skirts, Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Mittens, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Scarfs

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Recipes.

ROAST TURKEY.—Pinck, singe, draw, wipe thoroughly, and truss a fine turkey, stuff it, pack it up in some thin slices of fat bacon, and over that a sheet of buttered paper, roast before a clear fire, basting frequently with butter. A quarter of an hour before it is done remove the paper and slices of bacon. Sprinkle with salt just before serving. Garnish with pork sausages, and serve with a tureen of gravy. Time of roasting, two to three hours, according to size.

TOMATO SAUCE.—Melt a piece of butter the size of an egg, and mix it well with a dessertspoonful of flour; add the contents of a can of tomatoes, mix well, and then put in pepper and salt to suit taste, a pod of garlic, a bay leaf, a sprig of thyme, another of marjoram, and some parsley, tied up together. Keep the sauce hot until it is wanted, when the herbs should be removed.

FISH SAUCE.—Delicious fish sauces are easily made, viz.: Plain drawn butter as the base of them all. Anchovy sauce—Put in some anchovy paste. Oyster sauce—Use the best oysters and juice. Shrimp sauce—Shrimps; potted or fresh. Mussel sauce—Fresh or pickled. Parsley sauce—Finely-chopped parsley (boil and strain first). Egg sauce—Hard-boiled eggs, chopped.

MASHED POTATOES.—Boil a quantity of potatoes, and pass them through a seive. Put them into a saucepan with a good lump of butter, and salt to taste; add a little milk, and work them well with a spoon on a slow fire for some minutes, adding small quantities of milk as it is required, until they get to the desired consistency.

BUTTERNUT CAKE.—Four eggs, beaten separately; two cups sugar, one of butter, one cup buttermut meats, one-half cup sweet milk, two and one-half cups flour (heaped), one teaspoonful soda, two of cream tartar. Rub the black scales off from the meats before putting them in the cake. Bake in two loaves.

APPLE PUDDING.—Pare about a dozen apples, and chop them up fine; then grate about half as much bread (in bulk); put the apples in a thick layer in the bottom of your pudding dish, sugar, nutmeg, and cinnamon to taste; then a layer of bread crumbs half the depth; then apples, and again bread, adding to the bread at top some small bits of butter. Pour over the whole about half a tumbler of cold water, and after the pudding has been made an hour, bake it in a hot oven about an hour.

TO DRESS SILK.—Take an old kid glove the color of the dress as near as possible; put it in a saucepan with a quart of water, boil down to a pint, and sponge the dress on the right side with this. It is a dressing the French give to many of their silks. A white glove will do for any color if you cannot match the shade.

How to Use Graham Flour.

BREAD.—One pint of warm water, and add one teacupful of sponge, or half a cupful of yeast, two tablespoonfuls of molasses (or three of sugar), quarter teaspoonful of soda, stir in the graham flour till quite thick, let it rise, but not too light, then add flour until it is as thick as you can well stir it, put it in a well-greased sheet iron (not tin) bread pan, and let rise, but not too much. This flour ferments sooner than the bolted flour, and one cause of poor graham bread is, that it is left too long, or rises too many times. Do not let it rise twice before baking. Sometimes I stir it up and put it immediately into the baking pan, letting it rise only in the loaf. Do not make it stiff enough to knead, or it will be too dry.

GEMS.—Two cupfuls of buttermilk, a little salt, three even cupfuls of graham flour and one teaspoonful of soda. Stir well and bake in iron gem pans, which should be hot on the stove before filling; put them into a very hot oven and bake from fifteen to twenty minutes. If you want them of extra quality, take one teacup of buttermilk, one egg, two teacupfuls of the flour, with soda and salt as before. Very good gems are made by taking one teacupful of sweet milk or water, one and one-half teacupfuls of the flour, half a teacupful of soda, one of cream-tartar, with a little salt and a spoonful of sugar; beat well until it looks smooth.

Another housewife offers these directions for graham crackers: Have some soft water, either cold or tepid, in a mixing dish, and sift nice meal slowly through the fingers into the water, stirring it in until too stiff to mar ge with the spoon; then mold the d ugh on a board with the hands until it is about as stiff as for common biscuit. Roll it about three-fourths of an inch thick, cut with a round cookie cutter and lay on a baking tin, not greased, bu dusted with flour, so the cakes will no t touch each other. Bake about thirty minutes in a pretty hot oven, making them sharp and crusty or tender as preferred. Take them from the oven into a pan or bowl and lay a napkin over them to steam a while, then lay them in neat little piles on plates for the table.

Wintering Foals.

The proper treatment of spring foals during the winter season is an important question for the consideration of the breeder, and to this end we suggest the following as embodying the result of long and successful experience: It may be set down as a well-settled point that they should not be constantly housed and pampered with heating grain. Like all other young and growing animals, they require an abundance of fresh air and exercise, and should have the opportunity of indulging in the gambols and frolics and races to which their nature prompts them, and which is so essential in order to properly distend the lungs, swell the veins, invigorate the entire system, and make a hardy, healthy, active horse. Give muscle and bone forming food in abundance, but feed corn sparingly, and, if at all, only in the coldest weather. Oats and wheat, bran and grass, and hay in abundance will make the colt grow; and exercise, with protection from severe storms, will keep him healthy. If it is indispensable that he should run out and take all the storms as they come, which, by the way, should never be permitted, give more corn with the feed, as that produces fat, which is a protection from the cold. Were we to be compelled to choose between the two extremes of close confinement, with high feeding on heating grain and no exercise, and the other of running at large in the fields, exposed to the merciless storms of winter, with free access to the cornerib, we should unhesitatingly take the latter course as likely to develop the hardier, healthier, stouter horse, because we regard the opportunity for abundant exercise as absolutely essential to a healthy, harmonious development in all young animals. But generous feeding and secure housing from inclement weather is not at all incompatible with plenty of exercise, and such a course of treatment will bring the youngster through the winter in perfect health, with constitution unimpaired and growth unchecked.—*Spirit of the Times.*

Boss Tweed in Washington.

A Washington correspondent says: "Bill Tweed" first made his appearance here at Washington in April, 1851, as foreman of the American engine company No. 6, which was composed of dashing New York b'hoys. When he introduced them to President Fillmore he simply said: "These are 'Big Six-boys', Mr. President." When they left the White House he said that this speech was long enough, as they were as much grander looking than any other company in this world as Niagara falls was grander than Croton dam. In December, 1853, he came here and was sworn in as the representative from the Fifth Congressional district of New York in the Thirty-third Congress. During the two sessions of that Congress he was a regular attendant, and he made two short speeches. He also got for a relative the job of supplying cane-seat chairs for the summer session, and became directly interested in a binding contract.

Going to law for damages is the surest way of getting damaged.

The Scarlet Fever.

It is as unnecessary for a child to die of scarlet fever, says *Good Health*, as it is that it should be blind with a cataract. Let us see: At any time before the body has finished its ineffectual struggle we are able to help it, not by wonderful medicines, but by the knowledge of anatomy and the application of common sense. We consult the sympathetic nerve, and do what it commands us to do. We must give this child salt when it wants it; we must give it acid when it has fever—not vinegar, but lemon juice, because the first coagulates albumen, and the latter does not, on account of the surplus of oxygen which it contains. To imitate the soothing mucous in the intestines, which is now wanting, and to give some respiratory food at the same time, we add some gum arabic. To restore and relieve the injured nerve we apply more warmth. In practice we can fulfill all this with the following simple manipulations: Undress the child and bring it to bed at the very first sign of sickness. Give it, if it has already fever, nothing but warm sourish lemonade, with some gum arabic in it. Then cover its abdomen with some dry flannel. Take a well folded bed sheet and put it in boiling hot water; wring out dry by means of dry towels, and put this over the flannel on the child's abdomen. Then cover the whole and wait. The hot cloths will, perhaps, require repeated heat. According to the severity of the case and its stage of progress, perspiration will commence in the child in from ten minutes to two hours. The child then is saved; it soon falls to sleep. Soon after the child awakes it shows slight symptoms of returning inclination for food; help its bowels, if necessary, with injections of oil, soap and water, and its recovery will be as steady as the growth of a greenhouse plant, if well treated. Of course if the child was already dying, nothing could save it, or if it has effusions in the lining of the heart or brain; it is much better that it should die. But if the above is applied in due time, under the eyes and direction of a competent physician, I will guarantee that not one in a hundred children will ever die of scarlet fever. I know this will startle some of my readers, especially those who have children already, but I shall go still further. I maintain that a child will never get scarlet fever if properly treated. If a child has correctly mixed blood, it will not catch the disorder if put in bed with a sick child. This is still more startling, but nothing is easier of proof.

Questions and Answers.

How can I cement emery together? Answer. Use the best glue.

How can I make a good washing fluid? Answer. Make a strong solution of washing soda, and render it caustic by the addition of quicklime.

How can I make a good baking powder? Answer. Take tartaric acid five parts, sesquicarbonate of soda eight parts, and potato flour sixteen parts. Dry them perfectly, mix, pass through a sieve, and keep free from moisture.

Please give me a recipe for making oil paste shoe blacking for shoes? Answer. Take ivory black sixteen parts, treacle eight parts, oil of vitriol four parts, diluted with water two parts, oil two parts, gum arabic one part, soft water (for final dilution) sixty-four parts. Mix well.

By what means can I detect petroleum or cotton seed oil in so-called linseed oil? Answer. Petroleum may be detected by its property of imparting a fluorescence to animal or vegetable oils, and by its aromatic odor on burning. An oleometer may be used to distinguish cotton seed oil from linseed oil.

I am very much troubled with my hands becoming very rough from constant use of copperas water. Can you suggest a remedy? Answer. You may avoid this by wearing a pair of india rubber gloves, so as to avoid contact with the iron solution. Use a little good glycerine or glycerine soap as a remedy.

A pane of window glass may be cut into pieces by being rubbed by a small portion of the white ash obtained from the ignition of certain woods in contact with air. The ash is to be placed on the glass and briskly rubbed over it with a flat piece of wood. Are the cutting particles crystallized carbon, and can they be utilized? Answer. When plants, etc., are burned, a portion of the silicic acid (sand) and soda, lime or potash become fluxed together by the heat to form minute particles of hard glass.

I am straining my eyes by working in white wood and reading by lamplight. I want to use spectacles, but I am told that if I once use them I must always use them. Is this so? Answer. Spectacles of the proper kind may be used to assist the eyes to see indistinct objects; but if there is not light enough to see well without them, their use would certainly be injurious.—*Scientific American.*

The Pope and the Centennial.

Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, has received from Cardinal Antonelli two letters in response to an application to the Pope that he allow the display at the American Centennial exhibition of works of art in the galleries at Rome. In the course of his second letter Cardinal Antonelli says: The weighty and manifold cares involved in the government of the church throughout the world, and his untiring solicitude for spiritual interests, have not hindered the holy father from devoting himself to the encouragement of the fine arts. Hence he would have cheerfully taken part in the international exposition to be held in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the United States government, in order to celebrate the centennial anniversary of American independence, and, at the same time, to encourage competition in the imitation of whatever is beautiful in art and in perfecting whatever is susceptible of improvement.

But, unfortunately, despoiled of his states by the political vicissitudes of which he has been the victim, he is unable, as he has done before on similar occasions, to send many articles to enrich the Philadelphia exhibition. He must, therefore, limit himself to the sending of a few works from the only establishment that yet remains under his sovereign authority and protection, and which is fostered by his munificence, notwithstanding his financial straits. Consequently he sends a few specimens of mosaic work from the famous Vatican workshop. To these will be added a piece of tapestry lately finished by order and at the expense of his holiness.

I trust that this token of the Pope's regard, esteem, and good will to the United States of America, will draw yet closer the bonds of agreement happily existing between the holy see and the American people, and will testify the affection which he, the common father, bears to all the nations of the earth.

Railroads in the United States.

The *Railroad Gazette* publishes its annual statistics of construction, from which it appears that the number of miles of railroad built in the United States during the year 1875 was 1,483, against 2,025 miles in 1874, 3,883 miles in 1873, and 7,340 miles in 1872. A closer examination of the figures shows that the work was in its most depressed condition since the war in the early part of last year, and that subsequently there was a very slight revival. Nearly all the new roads are short lines, intended to serve local wants, the average length of each construction being only seventeen miles. In the South, railroad building has almost wholly stopped. In the Northwest it has fallen off ninety per cent. since 1872. In New England the amount is very little less than last year. New York built more than any other State last year, namely, 200 miles (against 125 miles in 1874). California came next with 174 miles, and Illinois third with 172. The States of Alabama, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, and all the Territories except Utah, built none at all. The first of the railroad States is now Illinois, with 6,931 miles. Pennsylvania is second with 5,805 miles, New York with 5,450, and Ohio fourth with 4,405.

A Story of Retribution.

The remorse of the dramseller comes, in most cases, too late to save his victims, and even then it is apt to partake very largely of cowardly fear. An incident related in the New York *Witness* of the recent history of a "respectable" drinking saloon in that city, is painfully significant:

One of the customers had the "misfortune" to overstep the bounds of moderate drinking and decorum, and was forcibly ejected from the premises by the proprietor. It was feared from the first that the young man was mortally injured, and so great was the terror of the rumseller, in view of the results to himself in case death should ensue, that he was completely prostrated.

His wife tried in vain to comfort him, and wished to call a physician, but the man refused all consolation and advice, saying:

"Can a doctor cure a broken heart?"

The victim of his cruelty died, and when the long train of funeral carriages passed the house, fingers were pointing from them, like mute signboards, indicating:

"There, there'sre the house; The there's the murderer!"

The miserable man, who had risen from his bed to look at the procession, saw the fingers! Each one was like an arrow of remorse to his soul, which curdled the blood in his veins, and sent him reeling back to his pillow. Shortly after, the officers of justice entered for his arrest.

His wife protested: "He is ill; why disturb him?"

"Good woman," they replied, "cease your excuses; he cannot evide the law."

They thought he was feigning sickness, and proceeded to their work; but as they lifted him from his bed, he fell back, groaned and died!

It is said, however, that the wife and daughter of that judgment-stricken man still continue his wicked business in the same corner! If so, it is only another terrible proof of the demoralizing, heart-rending effect of the rum traffic.

Coloring a Black Silk Dress.

After constant use for months, or maybe a year, the most carefully kept black dress will begin to show the effects of use, in a certain rustiness of hue and general dinginess of aspect, if in no place actually rubbed or worn. Now is the time to expend a little skill and ingenuity in its renovation, when the economist may be rewarded by coming out in an old dress made new, sure of eliciting the admiration of at least all those who are in the secret. For the undertaking provide yourself with ten cents' worth of soap bark, procurable at any herb store, and boil it in one quart of water. Let it steep a while, and then strain it into a basin for use. If the job is to be a perfect and thorough one, take the body and sleeves apart and to pieces; rip off the trimming from skirt and overskirt. Brush off all loose dust first, and then, with a sponge dipped in the soap bark decoction, wipe over each piece thoroughly, folding as you proceed. Have ready a ladies' skirt board for pressing, and well heated irons. Smooth every piece on the wrong side, including even silk trimmings; and when you have once more put it together you will be amazed to see the results of the simple process. One advantage of taking the whole dress apart is that, by putting the trimming on in some style a little different from what it was at first, the attraction of novelty is added to make the effect more pleasing. If one has not time, however, to go through the whole process, a dress may be greatly improved by being wiped over with this mixture, and pressed on the wrong side while damp—indeed, for a time, it will look quite as good as new. The process may be repeated from time to time as shall seem advisable. I have seen a cashmere, which had been worn two whole winters, taken apart and treated in this way, and the closest observer would have supposed the dress to have been put on for the first time, such was its soft, fresh look, and the vividness of its black. Grenadine may be submitted to the same sort of cleaning with fine results.

Carrying System too Far.

As an illustration of systems carried too far Barnum tells a story of the original proprietors of the Astor House, New York. One of these believed thoroughly in system, and when his system was interfered with became utterly upset. On one occasion one of the waiters was taken ill so as to be unable to attend to his duties, and this distressing circumstance occurred just half an hour before dinner time. The systematic proprietor came to his colleague in great distress, and, wringing his hands, exclaimed that it would be impossible to serve dinner that day, that a waiter was disabled and that the system was all broken. His colleague suggested that Pat, the "boots," should take the sick waiter's place. This was an excellent plan, and Pat was called up and asked if he knew how to serve at the table. Pat announced that he did, and that there was no need to tell him a thing about his new duties. So having been duly washed and combed and aproned, Pat came to the table to wait and there met the systematic proprietor, who had come simply to tell him to "observe system" in his new duties. Pat answered, "never fear but he would mind the system," and went to bring soup for two of the guests. He placed the soup before them and stood respectfully behind their chairs until they should have finished. One guest proceeded to eat his soup; the other pushed his plate away, saying that he would have fish. Pat stood stiff and silent, and the guest repeating his order for fish a second time, the new waiter leaned over and said: "Yez'll get no fish till yez ate the soup; that's the system." "And that," said Barnum, "was carrying system too far."

A Solemn Retreat.

The Passionist Fathers, who occupy St. Michael's monastery in Hoboken, N. J., opened a religious retreat for the benefit of Roman Catholic men, who are desirous of wholly secluding themselves from worldly affairs for the term of eight days. All applicants for admission into the monastery for the term and purpose above referred to were freely admitted; but the priests expect at least five dollars from each penitent to defray expenses. Many give ten and fifteen dollars, and in some instances much larger amounts are contributed by wealthy penitents at the close of the retreat.

Each penitent has a separate apartment, containing a bed, a washing stand, a bureau, a table, and pious books and pictures. The board given to the penitential guests is much more sumptuous and select than that which the priests allow themselves. Exercise is afforded the temporary recluses on the spacious corridors, or, weather permitting, in the fine garden at the rear of the monastery.

Many prominent and wealthy gentlemen of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City have subjected themselves to the religious ordeal briefly described in this report. The ceremonies and nature of the religious retreat are as solemn and interesting as they are peculiar.

A Chinese Bride.

A young Chinese bride came to her death in the city of Tientsin recently, says the China *Overland Mail*, under circumstances of singular and painful interest. She had long been betrothed to a young Chinese gentlemen living in the city, but owing to the death of the emperor, her wedding had been postponed for several months. At length a day was finally fixed for celebrating the nuptials, and the lovely young bride, in her wedding dress, was sent in grand state to the house of her future husband. The day was intensely hot. According to the custom in this part of China the bride was placed in a huge chair closely veiled, and safely locked up. In due time the joyful procession which accompanied the bride arrived in front of the house of the affianced. The gaudy chair was set down by the bearers and the would-be mother-in-law unlocked the door, when the bride was found sitting bolt upright, stone dead. It is supposed that the poor girl died of suffocation.

Baby Lions in Central Park.

The twin lions in the Central Park, New York, were but three weeks old, says a visitor, when I looked in upon them. They are called Romulus and Remus, and lie in a cradle of straw, suckled by an animal of the wolf genus, a watchdog of the menagerie, a large, handsome half-breed mastiff. Her eight children were taken from her three weeks ago, and the whelps of Jenny, the lioness, after two or three days of starvation at their mother's breast, were given to the dog. Their lionlike and uncanine odor startled her, and she gave the baby lions some severe cuffs, whereby the smaller one still weeps with a sore eye. After two or three days the mother dog forgot that they were not puppies, and has ever since carefully nursed and tenderly bathed them every day with her tongue.

The cubs are yet too young to gambol, but they fight lustily for the best opportunities of taking their infantile food. Romulus, who is the larger, is always master, selfishly sending away his little brother, whose forehead is nearly denuded by those frequent fights for the best place. They are unappreciative of caresses and move uneasily about in their pen, giving faint sounds that were only slightly indicative of the lion's roar, but their little giant paws show long nails, and on the floor they walk rapidly, with soft, dragging, stealthy step.

Until they are three months old, they will be allowed only infant's foot. By that time the first teeth will be through. They are already visible through the gums. Whelps are kept as long as possible on milk, and long after they quit eating flesh the mother dog will be kept with them, to afford the delicate cubs her warmth. But were she not removed at meal times they would without hesitation eat her without compunction. The whelps have soft, short fur of a tawny, yellow color, with a dark streak down the spine, and a fat, tapering tail. Bred in this latitude, young lions are tender throughout infancy, but in teething they pass two dangerous periods. At about a year old, they shed their milk teeth, and at the cutting of the second set they meet a critical period, which but a small proportion of lions, captive or wild, survive. At four years of age, they are full grown. They do not develop their reasoning powers, said Mr. Conkling, before they cut the second teeth. Romulus has all his incisor and is cutting his eye teeth. Remus has the lower incisors, and has two upper little front teeth.

Their brother, two years old, retains the name of Baby; is in a cage by himself, and is a handsome creature. Their parents, Jenny and Lincoln, are also in the menagerie, each alone, and contented to be alone. Aside from a slight conjugal affection, they have no love for any living being—beast or man—but their keeper. At his approach they rouse into emotional activity, roar affectionately, with the softest voice of which a lion is capable, and run their shaggy heads and shoulders against the bars of the cage in unmistakable delight when their friend and master flatters them with the playful caresses of a stick.

"Jenny is not a loving mother," said the keeper. "She showed no regret for the young, taken from her at three days old, and seems to be without the maternal sentiment which some lions have in small degree.

Lincoln is said to be the handsomest lion in America. He and Jenny are seven years old, were captured in Africa, and purchased by a sea captain, who brought them to this country, selling them to New York city for $1,550.

Bonnets.

A fashionable girl says: What are called poke-bonnets are most popular at present with young ladies. These are slender shapes worn on the back of the head, and extending high above it. Instead of having flaring brims, they are close on the sides, and the whole top of the head is left uncovered. These shapes in cream colored felt, or in velvet to match costumes, are used for dress hats. They are trimmed with soft silk and two nodding demi-plumes. An ornament of gold or of silver is seen on many handsome bonnets, yet more millinere use such decorations with care. A bird's wing stuck in the face trimming is also a popular fancy with stylish young ladies.

The last importations are capote bonnets, shaped like babies' bonnets, without a frame, and with cape and soft crowns that can be crushed without injury. The front frames the face, and is tied under the chin, like the old-time cottage bonnets—a warm and comfortable fashion that we predict will become popular next winter after the poke-bonnets now worn have exposed the head of the wearer and brought on neuralgia and other ailments. A pretty capote of brown silk, with crown and cape in one piece, has a brown o trich ruche for face trimming, and a damask rose. A long scarf of ecru lace passes over the top, and serves for strings to tie under the chin.

The Italian Brigand is the name given a new round hat of black velvet, or of velvet made with high pointed crown and wide brim turned down. A scarf of scarlet silk, with gold bands in the end, is twisted round the crown, and an odd little aigrette of game feathers is stuck in the back.

Couldn't Forgive her Yet.

A lady, writing of the colored people of Washington, says: I know one poor old woman who has not a finger joint nor toe joint that was not broken or dislocated in her childhood by the heavy blows of a thick stick or other weapon in the hands of a most inhuman mistress, a mistress who was the sister of a murderer, and who, upon her death-bed, away from her home, writhed in agony of mind because she could not gather her old slaves about her to receive their forgiveness for her brutal treatment during a long life. Her attendant, to soothe her feelings, wrote to a daughter still living on the plantation a letter that should be read to the slaves. The daughter took the letter to the negroes' quarters, and read it with tearful eyes. Sobs and groans arose all around her, and protestations of forgiveness from all lips but this old woman's who told me the story. She said: "Indeed, miss, I looked at my poor hands and feet and thought on my face all jammed out of shape by being hit and knocked against the wall, and left senseless on the floor many's the time; and I thought it was just as well to leave the forgiving to the Lord, leastwise till I comes to die myself, then I s'pose likely I'll forgive her, but I couldn't then and I can't now."

A Practical Use of Dogs.

It is a fact perhaps not generally known that there is a firm doing business in San Francisco who purchase the thousands of dogs slaughtered by the pound master of that city, or that may have been otherwise killed, for which they pay forty cents each. The carcasses are conveyed to their manufactory at South San Francisco, where the skins are removed and sold to the tanneries, the hair taken off and resold to plasterers, the hide tanned, made into gloves and sold in the market. The denuded carcass is then thrown into a huge caldron and boiled until the bones are easily separated from the flesh, when they are removed and sold to the sugar refineries, where they are ground to a fine powder and used to clarify sugar. The oil that rises to the surface of the boiling mass is skimmed off and manufactured into cod liver oil, and the remainder is used for the purpose of fattening hogs.

After Damages.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, and her sister, Miss Tennie C. Claflin, appeared before the United States Senate committee on claims to urge their claims for damages on account of illegal arrest and imprisonment in New York in 1873, on the charge of issuing an obscene publication. Mrs. Woodhull read a long statement, setting forth the manner of their arrest and the final quashing of the indictment by Judge Blatchford, and represented that the cost of their defense exceeded $50,000, to pay which they were forced to sell even their clothing. The net loss by the suspension of their paper she estimates at $110,000.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The debt of Alabama has been fixed at ten million dollars..... The books of the Post-office department show that under the new postal law some of the leading papers paid as follows for postage: New York *Tribune*, $20,294.16; Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, $13,029.84; New York *Times*, $11,586.02; New York *Herald*, $8,043.02; Cincinnati *Times*, $4,963.00; Cincinnati *Gazette*, $4,483.32; Boston *Journal*, $4,052.16; St. Louis *Republican*, $3,961.38; Chicago *Times*, $3,646.60; Chicago *Tribune*, $3,004.38; Cincinnati *Commercial*, $1,726.72; St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, $8,300,82..... The Italian government has closed the Catholic seminary at Como for its refusal to admit a government inspector. This is the strongest step yet taken in the State's dealings with the church, and will doubtless produce great results.....Gen. Lee's birthday was generally observed throughout the South.....The Turks were routed near Ragusa by the insurgents under Gen. Peko. The Turkish loss was considerable.

A council of Montenegro senators and military officers has resolved that if the concentration of Turkish troops on the frontier is to carry into effect a blockade, it will be considered a cause for war..... A mob in Cimarron, New Mexico, destroyed a newspaper office because the editor published articles condemning the lawless condition of society there..... Blaire is the choice for President of the Maine delegates to the Republican national convention..... H. C. Kibbe, a defaulter to the amount of $100,000, committed suicide in San Francisco..... Nearly half the town of Apollo, Pa., was destroyed by fire..... At a Moody and Sankey meeting in Philadelphia $100,000 was raised for the Young Men's Christian Association..... Three men were instantly killed and two dangerously injured by the explosion of a boiler in a sawmill at Lagrange, Ind.

Victor Hugo has issued an address to the French senators, asking them to found a democracy which shall end foreign war by arbitration, civil war by amnesty, and distress by education..... The Pope had a slight epileptic fit..... Near Big Rapids, Michigan, Fayette McClure was mobbed and ridden on a rail. After being relieved of $160 in money and $1,500 in pension papers, he was left in the woods, where he was found suffering from a fracturnd scull and vertebra. Eight of his persecutors were arrested and committed to jail..... The confidential bookkeeper of Fairfield & Trask, butter dealers of New York, has been arrested for embezzling $40.000 ..... The London *Times* indorses Senator Sherman's bill for a uniform coinage for all English-speaking nations..... railway trains were snowbound in Wyoming Territory ..... A German girl of fourteen years was outraged and murdered at Youngstown, Ohio. The authorities arrested a tramp on suspicion..... Jacobs, a wife-murderer, was executed at Joliet, Illinois.

The Turks have received another defeat at the hands of the insurgents at Trebigne..... There is prospect of another revolution in Hayti..... A Mrs. Meeling and her paramour, one Williams, who were under arrest at Barbourville, W. Va., for the murder of Mr. Meeling, were taken from the jail by a masked mob, and told they were to die. Both confessed, and Williams was speedily hung; but as no one was willing to put the rope about the woman's neck, she was returned to jail..... several members of the McLean hose company, at Passaic, N. J., have been arrested for incendiarism. They fired buildings simply for the purpose of taking out their hose carriage. .....The direct cable to Europe has broken for the third time. The fracture is 140 miles from Nova Scotia.

Gen. Jovellar, the new captain-general of Cuba, received an enthusiastic welcome at Havre..... John Scannell, who murdered Donohue in New York city in 1872, and after several trials was adjudged insane and sent to an asylum, as the law requires, has been pronounced sane by the State commissioner of lunacy, and will shortly be released..... The island of St. Thomas experienced three shocks of earthquake. .....The costly residence of James H. Ingersoll, at South Norwalk, Conn., was destroyed by an incendiary fire. Loss, $120,000; partially insured. Ingersoll was formerly one of the noted New York "ring." .....The House of Representatives passed the bill for the payment of the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia..... "Doc" Magrum, a noted guerrilla on the Federal side, was murdered by masked men in broad daylight, at a small town on the Tennessee river. It is supposed the crime was the result of some of Magrum's well-known cruelties during the war..... Alabama's debt is $30,000,000, and the assessed value of her property is $160,000,000.

The Honorable and Rev. E. D. Winslow, owner of the Boston *News* and treasurer of the *Post*, is a forger to an amount variously estimated at from $100,000 to $250,000. Himself and family have left the country, it is supposed for Brazil..... The commission appointed to examine the works of French artists offered for the Philadelphia exhibition, have selected 670 pictures, 100 pieces of sculpture, and sixty engravings and designs ..... The famous French race horse Gladiateur, is dead. .....The superintendent of banks of New York State reports the resources of the banks of the State at $107,071,918..... Sitting Bull's band of Sioux warriors are on the warpath, and have killed one man and wounded five of a party near Fort Pease..... The House passed the Centennial appropriation of $1,500,000, by a vote of 146 to 13)..... Three murderers were taken out of jail at Charleston, W. Va., by a mob, and hanged.

The Pennsylvania coal mines are to be closed from the seventh of February to the eleventh of March, on account of a glut in the market..... Intelligence has been received from Col. Gordon, the Nile explorer, dated at Duffle, stating that he was safe and well. The surgeon of the expedition had died, and Col. Gordon was the only white man remaining. He had just reached the rapids, which he feared were impassible..... The London *Times* says that United States bonds are being heavily bought in that country as an investment..... Ten of the Milwaukee whisky ring pleaded guilty..... A revolution has broken out in the northern and central portions of Mexico..... Capt. McNally, of Texas, says that Mexicans along the Rio Grande fairly support themselves by cattle raiding..... A fire in Hollis hall at Harvard College caused a loss of $15,000..... At a meeting of the creditors of Edwin Booth, the famous actor, his liabilities were stated to be $250,000, on which a dividend of five and one-quarter per cent. was declared..... The ship Lothair, from Yokohama for New York, lost overboard the first officer and two seamen from the topsail yard..... A bill has passed the House reducing the postage on third-class matter to one cent for two ounces.

The Gold Yield.

The mines in the States and Territories west of the Missouri river, including British Columbia and the west coast of Mexico, show a yield of $80,889,037 during the present year, being an excess of nearly $6,500,000 over that of last year. Nevada, Colorado, Mexico, Oregon, British Columbia, Montana, and Arizona increased. California, Idaho, Utah and Washington decreased. The decrease in California was due to want of water. The increase in Colorado and Nevada was very notable. The latter yields more than one-half of the whole. The present prospect of the yield next year indicates that it will reach $96,000,000, of which Nevada will contribute $50,000,000. Wells, Fargo & Co. carried over $23,500,000 of gold dust and bullion and over $41,000,000 of silver bullion. The other $16,000,000 was in ores and base bullion.

Insanity Increasing.

Insanity is increasing in some of the United States, says an exchange, in a ratio greater than that of the population of nearly twelve per cent. The increase is also larger in the foreign element than in the native born. The causes assigned for this increase among the American born population are "the educational pressure upon the young to the neglect of physical exercise, artificial and unnatural habits of living, the excitement and competition of business and whatever causes multiply nervous diseases, especially those by the brain, which result in mental derangement.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

During the discussion on the alleged discrepancies in the reports of the United States Treasurer, Mr. Eaton (Dem.), of Connecticut, said he was engaged, about six months ago, with one of the shrewdest bankers in the United States in an examination of the finance reports from 1791 to 1874. The time occupied in the examination was about three weeks, and he did not hesitate to assert that there was not an accountant in the United States who could take the finance reports and the debt statement, and come within $50,000,000 of the amount of the public debt.

Mr. Kelley (Dem.), of Oregon, from the committee on railroads reported with amendments the Senate bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific railroad. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Davis (Dem.), of West Virginia, called up the resolution submitted by him a few days ago in regard to the investigation of the books and accounts of the Treasury department. The motion of Mr. Edmunds to amend the resolution so as to have the investigation made by the committee on finance instead of a special committee, was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Vermont, the preamble alleging that there were discrepancies in the accounts of the treasury, etc., was laid on the table.

During the consideration of the bill to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic, Mr. Sherman said the use of spirituous liquors was the cause of crime in all parts of the world, and caused beggary and poverty. This vice was almost universal, and it seemed to him that the Congress of the United States might well give the subject full and fair examination. Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Maine, spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Sargent, (Rep.), of California, presented a petition signed by a large number of ladies, asking that a government be established in the District of Columbia which would confer upon women the right to vote.

Mr. Christiancy (Rep.), of Michigan, submitted an amendment to the liquor bill declaring that the commission shall be appointed for the purpose of obtaining information which may serve as a guide to the system of legislation best fitted in reference to the question of revenue from the manufacture and sale of alcoholic and fermented liquors, and the effect of the use of such liquors upon the morals and the welfare of the people. Agreed to.

The amendments proposed by the Senate committee on finance on the twenty-first of January were also concurred in, and the bill was passed as amended—yeas, 37; nays, 20. Messrs. Booth (Ind.), of California, and Withers, (Dem.), of Virginia, voting with the Republicans in favor of the bill.

HOUSE.

Mr. Waddell (Dem.), of North Carolina, from the post-office committee, reported back adversely the bill introduced by Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, to reduce the postage on third-class mail matter to one cent for each half ounce. Laid on the table.

During the discussion on the Centennial appropriation, Mr. Townsend (Rep.), of New York, spoke in support of the bill. He said if there ever had been a nation that had reason to be proud of its achievements, it was the American nation. It had just expended $5,000,000,000 to render it certain that the nation should exist, and had sacrificed 500,000 lives that the nation might have a Centennial.

Mr. Metzenger (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, spoke in opposition to the bill. He said that to doubt the existence of a constitutional power decided the question with him. He opposed the bill on constitutional grounds. Messrs. Felton (Dem.), of Georgia, and Cook (Dem.), of Georgia, opposed the bill, and Mr. Banks (Ind.), of Massachusetts, spoke strongly in favor of it. He admitted that it had been a venture-some thing for the United States government to ask other nations to assist in this great celebration; but could Congress and the President invite thirty-eight sovereign States to come here to celebrate that anniversary and Congress not have a right to grant one dollar for one dime to defray the expenses of their entertainment?

The proposition to vote the sum of $1,500,000 for the Centennial, attracted much attention in the House. Speeches were made in favor of and against the bill by a large number of members. Mr. Lawrence (Rep.), of Ohio, said that the appropriation would be worth many times over $1,500,000; and would be a good investment and bring back more than it cost. The Government might save $1,500,000 by refusing the appropriation, but it might lose $100,000,000 by doing so. Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, gave an indignant contradiction to the statement in a letter relative to the management of the Centennial Office, and said that a purer set of men than the members of the Centennial board never managed any enterprise. Mr. Kelley (Rep.), of Pennsylvania.—And I say amen to every word my colleague has said.

Mr. Hopkins (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, had the closing hour of the debate, but surrendered a part of his time, and speeches were delivered by Messrs. Young (Dem.), of Tennessee, and Lilly (Dem.), of Pennsylvania.

An amendment offered by Mr. Springer (Dem.), of Illinois, requiring the payment in full to the United States treasury of any balance that may be left in the hands of the finance committee before any dividend or percentage of the profits shall be paid to the stockholders, was agreed to.

The vote was then taken, and the bill passed —yeas, 146; nays, 130. The announcement was greeted with applause.

Bills were introduced to provide for the suspension of the sinking fund until 1880; also, to amend the act authorizing the funding of the national debt; to refund the legal tender debt of the United States; for funding legal tender notes into forty-year four per cent. gold bonds to the amount of $400,000,000 at a rate not to exceed $3,000,000 a month; fixing the first Monday of January for the time of the meeting of Congress; also, a constitutional amendment proposing to change the beginning of the Presidential term from March 4 to May 1; to protect life on steamships, steamboats and sailing vessels; to provide means of cheap transportation in interior waters; to abolish the stamp duty on proprietary medicines; to reduce the tax on tobacco and whisky, and to abolish the stamp tax on bank checks; granting bounties to heirs of soldiers in the late war who enlisted for less than one year, and who were killed or died by reason of service.

By Mr. A. S. Williams (Rep.), of Michigan, a constitutional amendment prohibiting Senators and Representatives from selecting appointments to or removals from office, and providing a civil service commission.

By Mr. Wilson (Rep.), of Iowa, a constitutional amendment, providing that the term of office of Representatives shall begin on the first of January, instead of the fourth of March.

By Mr. Crounse (Rep.), of Nebraska, declaring lands heretofore granted to certain railroad companies subject to State taxation.

By Mr. Jacobs, of Washington Territory, for restoring to the public domain land in Washington Territory granted to the Northern Pacific rail road.

By Mr. Stone (Dem.), of Missouri, a resolution instructing the post-office committee to investigate the straw bill scheme. Adopted.

Mr. Rusk (Rep.), Wisconsin, reported the bill to increase pensions in certain cases. It provides that persons who in the military or naval service have lost one hand and one foot, or even been totally or permanently disabled, shall be entitled to a pension for each of those disabilities.

Mr. Clark (Dem.), of Missouri, from the post-office committee, called up the bill regulating postage on third-class mail matter. It provides that all matiable matter of the third-class, referred to in s